The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4776. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 15 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Last of the French Transports Dispatched to Vera Cruz.

Arrival in France of Troops from Mexico.

England Advises Greece to Let Turkey Alone.

Sad Accident to a Skating Party in England.

The Reported Commercial Panic in Hong Kong Discredited.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Last of the Transports Sailed for the French Troops.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The last of the transports for Vera Cruz to bring home the French troops from Mexico left Toulon late last evening.

Arrival in France of a Detachment from Mexico.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

A detachment of French troops from Mexico have just arrived in France.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

England Advises Greece to Remain Neutral.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The British Government has sent a note to Greece, advising her to preserve a strict neutrality in the affairs of Candia.

TURKEY.

Satisfactory Adjustment of a Small Difficulty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The question which arose between the Porte and the American Legation here in regard to the complaints made by the United States Consul at Cyprus against the local authorities of that island, have been settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

ITALY.

Terrible Storm in the Bay of Naples.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

A violent tempest visited this bay last night. Twenty-four ships were wrecked, but only a few lives are reported to have been lost.

AUSTRIA.

The Government Deprecates Opposition.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

An official morning newspaper censures any agitation against the measures of the Government, and says the opposition have no other alternative than to consult the will of the people.

ENGLAND.

Dreadful Accident to a Skating Party.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The ice on the Lake in Regent's Park broke through to-day while crowded with skaters; over 200 persons were precipitated into the water, and 30 were drowned.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

It Visits Barcelona.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The United States iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, together with other vessels of the squadron, is now at Barcelona, Spain. Great crowds of people have visited her. She will sail again in a few days.

CHINA.

The Reported Panic Discredited.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Noon.

Late telegrams have been received from Hong Kong which make no mention of a commercial panic in that city. It is now believed that no such panic prevails.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Noon.

Consols for money, 91.
Illinois Central opened at 81½.
Erie Shares have declined to 44¾.
United States Five-twenties are steady at 72¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

Consols have improved and closed at 91⅛.
American Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Illinois Central Shares	81⅛
Erie Railway Shares	44¾

American Securities at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

United States Five-Twenties are quoted here at 76¾.

Resumption.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

DENT & Co., the well-known firm engaged in the China and India trade, and who were forced to suspend some time since, have resumed their relations with the business world.

The Projected Spanish Loan.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Noon.

It is now said that M. FOULD's project for a Spanish loan looks like a failure.

Liverpool Cotton and Other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Noon.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for Breadstuffs is firmer. Corn is quoted at 42s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Tallow has declined 3d.

PRODUCE.

Petroleum has a declining tendency, and is quoted at 1s. 6d. for refined Pennsylvania.

COTTON.

The market for Cotton opens heavy, though prices are unchanged. The sales to-day will probably foot up 5,000 bales. Middling Uplands at 14⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The Cotton market has been very dull and sales light, amounting in all to only 4,000 bales for the day. Quotations show a decline in prices. Middling Uplands closed at 14⅝d. ℔ lb.

Manchester Markets.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The market for goods is lower, but prices are nominal.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 15—Evening.

The steamship *William Penn*, Capt. BELLINGS, from New-York, has arrived.

Arrival of the Steamship Bremen.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton Jan. 2, arrived yesterday morning at this port.

BRAZIL.

The War in the River Plate—Details of Military Movements—Operations of the Brazilian Fleet—Report that the Army under Lopez is Much Reduced.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Sunday, Dec. 9, 1866.

The last news received here from the seat of war in Paraguay is up to the 23d ult., and from Montevideo to the 29th. The presence of the new Brazilian Commander-in-Chief, Marquis DE CAXIAS, had been hailed with the greatest enthusiasm by all the army and fleet, the Argentines themselves joining the Brazilians in their demonstrations of joy. The Marquis is on the best of terms with Gen. MITRE.

No engagement has taken place yet between the belligerent forces; occasional shots of artillery are exchanged between the outposts of Curupaity and Curucir. The Brazilian army, encouraged by the presence of the Marquis, is fortifying itself more and more every day, and preparing for a decisive action, which, though not likely to come off before the end of February, promises to be the last one of this unfortunate war, if we are to judge from the Marquis' scientific attainments as a soldier and from all the precautions he is taking. The reforms he has introduced have had a most salutary effect on the *morale* of the private soldiers, and have increased that confidence so necessary in the officers, who now seem determined to brave all dangers for the glorious termination of this campaign.

Immediately after his arrival at Corrientes the Marquis had an interview with Admiral TAMANDARE, the result of which was the departure of a flotilla of three gunboats to Itapua, in the Upper Parana River, to watch the Paraguayans in that quarter, as it was discovered that they have been receiving supplies through the borders of the Province of Rio Grande, in Brazil, and that of Corrientes, in the Argentine Republic. How this had not been provided against by TAMANDARE cannot be understood. It is the first important work the fleet will have done for many months.

There is a tendency now, on the part of some Buenos Ayres papers, to excuse the Admiral for not having gone up the Paraguay River, on the strength of reports made by American and other foreign officers who have been up to Curupaity lately, that the river is alive with torpedoes for seven miles above the fortress; but why did he not pass up a year ago, before LOPEZ had time to guard himself so well? As for the River Parana, running along the southern frontier of Paraguay, it has never been in the least obstructed, and a single gunboat might have blockaded every *paso* in it without difficulty or danger.

For the success and brief conclusion of this war TAMANDARE should have been recalled long since, for it has been known over a year that he would do nothing because he could not agree with the other commanders. The Imperial Government has at last remedied this state of things by appointing Vice-Admiral J. J. IGNASIO to substitute TAMANDARE, who is coming back shortly. The new Vice-Admiral left here on the 6th inst., and will be in charge very soon. He was accompanied on board the transport by a host of friends and admirers, who consider him and CAXIAS as the only two men capable of saving the country from a disgraceful defeat.

The imperial fleet at present in Paraguayan waters is composed of nine iron-clads, twenty gunboats, two sloops-of-war, (one a steamer, carrying 32 guns,) two bomb vessels, and seven other small steamers, besides a large number of transports, carrying in all 215 guns and 3,700 men. A very formidable force, surely, for a small country like Paraguay to oppose itself to.

A Paraguayan deserter who came over to the allied lines a few days ago, declares that LOPEZ's army is very much reduced, that his men are in rags and on the point of starvation, &c., &c. In contradiction to this statement, an American officer writing from on board the *Shamokin* says: "We were quite struck with the magnificent appearance of the Paraguayans in sight; they seemed as if they had been fed up for show, and kept in the best possible trim. They all looked fresh, well clad, and had the bearing of defiant men, and able to do their work."

Curupaity is now stronger than before the assault of the 22d of September last, having been greatly fortified by a heavy battery on the river side.

News from the interior of the Argentine Republic reports an insurrection in the province of Mendoza. The first information that reached Buenos Ayres caused considerable consternation in that city; subsequent news, however, mentions it as only a jail riot. Many arrests had been made, and an officer, a rioter, shot. It is asserted that the dissatisfaction in that province is not against the General Government, but simply opposition to the present Governor of that Department. Troops have been sent there, and it is hoped that tranquillity will soon be restored.

From the Province of Matto Grosso, which bounds Paraguay on the North, the Imperial Government has received information that various roads have been opened by the Bolivians and Paraguayans, to establish communication between their respective countries, and it is asserted that Paraguay has been receiving overland supplies from Bolivia which were brought to Corumba, in Matto Grosso, and other points and transmitted by the river Paraguay to Assunsion.

Small numbers of troops are still arriving from different parts of the Empire; they are sent South with all the expediency possible, and the allied army is therefore receiving about 500 recruits a week.

In the Province of Amazonas fevers of a bad character prevailed to some extent, otherwise the sanitary condition of the country is good.

The Imperial Government has issued a decree declaring the navigation of the Amazon River and its tributaries—the Sao Francisco and the Tocantins—free to merchant vessels of all nations, beginning on the 7th of September, 1867.

The United States sloop-of-war *Mohican* put into Ceara with damage in her machinery while cruising between Marannam and Pernambuco.

The electric telegraph line between this city and Rio Grande de Sul was open to the public last week as far as Santos, in the Province of Sao Paulo.

Ex-Minister of Agriculture, PAULA SOUZA, the friend of American enterprise in this country, and one of the warmest supporters of the American line of steam packets, died on the 18th ult., in the small town of Itu.

Since last packet commercial transactions have been rather more lively than in the previous fortnight, and considerable business has been done in freights for the British Channel and the United States. Money is still easy at 7 to 10 per cent. Gold 8 per cent. premium.

B.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

Proclamation of the President Concerning Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In virtue of the power conferred by the act of Congress, approved June 22, 1860, sections 15 and 24 of which act were designated by proper provisions to secure the strict neutrality of citizens of the United States residing in or visiting the empires of China and Japan, a notification was issued on the 4th of August last by the Legation of the United States in Japan, through the Consulates of the open ports of that empire, requesting American shipmasters not to approach the coasts of Lucoa and Nazato, pending the then contemplated hostilities between the Tycoon of Japan and the Daimios of the said provinces; and

Whereas, Authentic information having been received by the said Legation that hostilities had actually commenced, a regulation pursuant to the act referred to was issued by the Minister Resident of the United States at Japan, forbidding American merchant vessels from stopping or anchoring at any port or roadstead in that country, except the three opened ports, viz.: Kanagawa, (Yokohama,) Nagazadi and Hakodadi, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather as provided by treaty, and giving notice that masters of vessels committing a breach of the regulation would thereby render themselves liable to prosecution and punishment, and also to forfeiture of the protection of the United States, if the visit to such non-opened port or roadstead should either involve a breach of treaty, or be construed as an act in aid of insurrection or rebellion.

Now therefore be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, with a view to prevent acts which might injuriously affect the relations existing between the Government of the United States and that of Japan, do hereby call public attention to the aforesaid notification and regulation, which are hereby sanctioned and confirmed.

In testimony thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1867, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President, W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

EQUALITY OF POLITICAL RIGHTS—THE CURRENCY.

Mr. WILLEY presented a memorial for a Constitutional Amendment abolishing all inequality in political rights on account of race or color. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. He also presented a petition against the curtailment of the national currency, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

CIGAR TAX.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented a petition for a specific tax of $5 per thousand on domestic cigars. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

DUTIES ON PAINTING.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of artists of Boston, for a specific tax of $100 on each imported oil-painting, and ten per cent. on all pictures valued at $1,000 and over. Mr. SUMNER, in presenting the above, said he thought the duty asked for was too large, though he was in favor of the object in view of the petition. It was ordered to lie on the table.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition for the passage of the Tariff Bill of the last session. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HOWE presented a petition for an increased tariff on wool. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

TEMPERANCE AND OFFICE-HOLDING.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of citizens of Bellefontaine, Ohio, asking Congress to prohibit any person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor from holding office under the Government of the United States. It was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

THE FRONTIER.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill entitled "A Bill to provide for the defence of the Northwestern frontier," providing for the payment of certain land claims of the States of Maine and Massachusetts against the United States, to the European and Northwestern Railway Company, with a motion that the bill be presented and recommitted; which was agreed to.

SALE OF A CEMETERY IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to authorize the trustees of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington to sell and convey square No. 235 in that city, held in trust by them, and lately used in part as a burial-ground, and releasing the said trustees from obligation by virtue of any deeds or certificates conveying lots to lot-holders in said burial-ground, provided the trustees or their executors shall, out of the proceeds of said sale, cause to be removed from the square named the bodies now interred, and give them decent sepulture in some public cemetery outside the city. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE SIGNING OF WARRANTS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to delegate to one of his assistant secretaries authority to sign in his stead, all warrants for the payment of money into the public treasury, and all warrants for the disbursement of the same, certified by the proper accounting officers, to be due upon accounts duly audited and settled.

CERTIFICATES.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of JAMES B. CAMPBELL, United States Senator from South Carolina, together with the certificate of the Governor, certifying that the election was held in accordance with the law of Congress regulating the election of Senators. It was ordered to lie on the table.

FRANCE AND THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Mr. HOWARD called up the following resolution, offered by him some days since:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate the present relations between France and the Republic of Mexico, the extent of both with respect to population and territory; of the success of MAXIMILIAN in his endeavors to overthrow the Republic; the amount and character of his military force, including his French auxiliaries; the action of the executive branch of the Government of the United States in reference to the intervention of France in the affairs of Mexico, including any treaty or project of treaty prepared or assented to, or recommended by our Ministers to France and Mexico; the present prospects of the withdrawal of French troops from Mexican soil, and the probability of such withdrawal, in the case of MAXIMILIAN being able to maintain his standing there; and that for the purpose of such inquiries the said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

REMARKS OF MR. HOWARD.

Mr. HOWARD said there had been a state of war existing in Mexico since 1862. It sprung into existence in consequence of disagreeing parties in that Republic, and an attempt on the part of one of these parties to overthrow the Republican Government of Mexico, established by her Constitution, and to set up another in its place. In this condition of things the Emperor of France saw fit to intervene, and to adopt the cause of one of the factions, and that faction whose object was to overthrow the Republican Government already established. The pretext of this unjustifiable usurpation on the part of the Emperor was the undoubted fact that the Government of Mexico was indebted, to a considerable amount of money, to certain French subjects, and that the Republic had not paid the amount of their reclamation. Ostensibly the cause of interference on the part of France was the collection of this claim of French citizens against the Government of the Republic; but nobody can for a moment credit the proposition that that indebtedness was the only cause of this bloody and wanton intervention. Its object looked far beyond the payment of the comparatively small sum due to the French citizens. It looked to the entire and complete subversion of Mexico, and the establishment there of the Imperial power of France, under a sort of protectorate which the Emperor had seen fit to extend to MAXIMILIAN, who was called to the head of affairs in Mexico by what is commonly called the Priest Party.

The Government of the United States has not thus far, as I understand it, made any very strenuous efforts, either by diplomacy or otherwise, to procure the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico. The war has been waging for several years, and has been prosecuted on the part of the French army with great bitterness, and in some cases with great ferocity and barbarity, if we are to credit the rumors which are brought to us by the public journals of the country. I do not, however, propose to enter into the character of this war. What I want to know, and what I think the country desires to know, is the present exact political and legal position of the Republic of Mexico, in regard to the Government of the United States, and in regard to the Government of France.

A state of war has interrupted our trade with Mexico. It has greatly involved our relations with the legitimate powers of that Republic. Our own interests, the interests of our commerce, the interests of our citizens, the interests of mankind generally, require that this war should be brought to as speedy a termination as is practicable. We are not informed as to what extent the Imperial forces have succeeded in subjugating the people of Mexico. We do not know to-day how many towns or cities they hold in their possession, or how important may be the conquests they have made; and I have been, I confess, waiting with great patience and a feeling of great personal indulgence to the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of this body (SUMNER) for some report, some statement by which I could learn the exact position of affairs there, and I think some anxiety has filled the breasts of other Senators on this subject. The country and the world have been amused for the last fifteen or eighteen months with occasional rumors that the French army was about to be withdrawn from Mexico, and that consequently the usurper, MAXIMILIAN, would follow that force and return to his home in Europe, and that the people of Mexico would be left to enjoy their own sovereign rights of self-government in their own way, and that peace would then be restored. I wish to call the attention of the Senators, and especially of the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to a few facts in this connection.

As long ago as the 10th of April, 1864, the Emperor of the French entered into a solemn convention with MAXIMILIAN in regard to the amount of force which the Emperor was to furnish to him in his expedition to Mexico. I hold in my hand several of the articles of that convention. Mr. HOWARD read several of the articles referred to, and commented on them at some length. He then read an article from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, which stated it to be the intention of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD to recognize MAXIMILIAN soon after the 4th of March, 1865; and in conclusion called the attention of Mr. SUMNER to the fact that Mr. SEWARD had never denied the truth of this assertion.

EXPIRATION OF THE MORNING HOUR.

Mr. SUMNER rose to reply to Mr. HOWARD, but the morning hour expired and debate on the subject was cut off, and could only proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. McDOUGAL said he would object to Mr. SUMNER's proceeding, unless the subject was opened for general debate.

Mr. JOHNSON, who was entitled to the floor on the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, objected to postpone the regular order.

Mr. SUMNER said he would give notice of an amendment to the resolution, so as to make it read that the Committee be instructed to report if in their opinion such report shall be deemed expedient, &c.

Mr. McDOUGAL said he should object to any such amendment.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up at 1 o'clock.

MR. JOHNSON OPPOSES THE BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON took the floor in opposition to the bill and delivered a lengthy speech composed in a great part of extracts from the opinions of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, Mr. MADISON, and other jurists and statesmen on the pending subject.

SPEECH OF MR. BUCKALEW.

Mr. BUCKALEW read a lengthy written speech against the bill. The question was whether the consent of the Senate was necessary to the removal of an officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It had been held to be a constitutional principle that the President had this right. The power of removal was not vested in the Senate, except when sitting as a Court of Impeachment. The subject had been fully considered in the first Congress, and the debate had been preserved.

Mr. BUCKALEW characterized the measure as condemned by the most indisputable argument, a measure of degeneracy instead of reform, a source of evil instead of good, treating with contempt the past history of the Government and the decision even of Congress itself. Its tendency was to tie the officers of the Government to the skirts of Senators, and to impair the dignity of the Senate. He desired the Senate to be what it was intended to be, the great pulse of the States; a great body where the voice of the States could be expressed and heard. He did not want it to have a jurisdiction which it could not exercise without the loss of its own dignity.

MR. HOWE'S AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. HOWE to strike out a portion of the third section. Mr. HOWE, at the request of Mr. EDMUNDS, withdrew his amendment.

OTHER AMENDMENTS OFFERED.

Mr. HENDRICKS renewed an amendment offered by him yesterday to strike out the latter part of the third section. Disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, as an additional section, that all officers or agents appointed by the President or by the head of any Department, whose salary or compensation derived from fees or otherwise exceeds $1,000 annually, shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of all such officers appointed since the 1st of July, 1866, shall expire on the last day of February, 1867.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped that the amendment would not be adopted. It would destroy the symmetry of the bill, and might endanger it by encumbering it.

Mr. SUMNER believed that the amendment was germain, and hoped that it would be adopted. The President had proclaimed his intention to knock men out of office. It was the duty of Congress to protect the men thus threatened.

Mr. CRAGIN spoke against Mr. SUMNER's amendment. It included thousands of officers whom it was not desirable to send to the Senate to cumber up the sessions of this body.

Mr. FESSENDEN had doubts of the propriety of this amendment. His experience was that a long-continued practice of the Government ought not to be set aside on the spur of the moment. He concurred with Mr. CRAGIN in the views he had expressed as to the propriety of cumbering the business of the Senate with such confirmations as would come under this amendment. In the City of New-York alone there were hundreds of such officers. These were Custom-house officers and assistant revenue assessors. On the general subject of the bill, Mr. FESSENDEN expressed himself in favor of doing just as much as was necessary and no more. He believed the bill as it stood would accomplish that.

Mr. SUMNER replied to Mr. FESSENDEN's objections to his amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution, which, he said, was pertinent to the subject under consideration, calling upon the heads of Departments for a list of removals from office from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1865, with the causes of their removal, &c. It was objected to, and goes over.

ADJOURNMENT.

Pending the consideration of the bill and amendments the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Committee on Commerce was requested to take into consideration, with as little delay as possible, the proposed improvement of the St. Clair Flats, in the State of Michigan, by means of a new channel, and to report a bill making a specific appropriation to defray the expense thereof.

On motion of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Brig.-Gen. T. J. CRANE, of the St. Clair Flats, made during the Fall of 1866, and all other reports, surveys and estimates for the improvement of the navigation of the great lakes and their connecting rivers.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. COBB, the Committee on Claims was instructed to ascertain and report facts connected with the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, and the connection of the Fourth Michigan and the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiments therewith, with power to send for persons and papers.

DOMESTIC CIGARS.

On motion of Mr. DEMING, the Committee on Ways and Means was requested to inquire into the expediency of repealing the *ad valorem* tax on domestic cigars, and reducing the specific tax to the uniform rate of $5 per one thousand.

PEONAGE.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire diligently and promptly into the peonage slave-trade existing in New-Mexico and Colorado, and to report an act to secure to every person within the nation liberty and equality before the law, without distinction of race or color.

WAGON-ROAD.

Mr. DONNELLY, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a wagon-road for military and postal purposes from Fort Abercrombie, in Dacotah, to Fort Benton, in Montana Territory, giving four sections of public land per mile, and providing for the construction of a wagon-road; with proper bridges, suitable for emigrant travel, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN CONNECTICUT.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, the Committee on Appropriations was directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting an appropriation for the purchase or construction of a suitable building in Bridgeport, Conn., for the accommodation of the Government offices, and the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish full copies of all the rules and regulations adopted in reference to the export of articles of American manufacture and the allowance of drawback thereon.

THE NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the Joint Committee on Retrenchment was directed to inquire why, in the present stringent condition of the New-York money market, the current balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury is constantly increasing; whether such increase, or any part of it, arises, or has arisen, from the sale of gold; whether any agent of the Department, or any officer of the Government has, within the last thirty days, loaned gold belonging to the Government to any person or any institution, and if so, to whom and for what purpose, on what security and to what amount.

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas, By the Constitution and the laws of the State of Maryland, persons who were disloyal to the Government of the United States, or gave aid and encouragement to the recent rebellion, are deprived of the elective franchise; and

Whereas, It is alleged that at the last election in the State of Maryland large numbers of persons disqualified as aforesaid, did vote for the Representatives in the Fortieth Congress, and other offices; and

Whereas, It is further alleged that armed forces of the United States were ordered by Federal authority to, and did coöperate with the Executive of the State and others of Maryland and others who were engaged with him in overriding the Constitution and laws aforesaid, and in securing the vote of rebels and persons disqualified as aforesaid, and whereby loyal and qualified voters of Maryland were deterred from the free exercise of the elective franchise and from resisting and preventing the violations of the Constitution and laws aforesaid; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections shall inquire into and report whether the Constitution and laws have been violated as aforesaid, and whether the President, or any one under his command, has in any manner interfered with the said election, or has in any way used or threatened to use the military power of the nation with reference to the said election, and, if so, whether it was upon the requisition of the Governor of Maryland; and the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

Objection was made, and the resolution was not received.

MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, the Select Committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina was instructed to inquire into the facts connected with the murder of Capt. MONTGOMERY, an officer of the United States, by Confederate soldiers under command of GEORGE W. CHILTON, now seeking admission as a member of the House. Capt. MONTGOMERY having been kidnapped in Matamoras, was carried over the Rio Grande and hanged, and his head and right arm cut off and sent to his former home in Texas as a trophy.

COMPENSATION FOR A FORMER MEMBER.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution for the payment to ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH, late a member from Pennsylvania, the amount of increased compensation from the commencement of this Congress to the period when he ceased to be a member.

Mr. KOONTZ objected, and the resolution was not received.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR.

On motion of Mr. NEWELL, the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of placing buoys at an inlet recently found on Tucker's Beach, Little Egg Harbor.

COLORED BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. KOONTZ, on leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the Colored Mutual Building Association in the City of Washington. Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. KOONTZ, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, made an adverse report on the memorial of citizens of foreign birth praying for the same rights as the negroes. Laid on the table.

NEBRASKA.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State of the Union was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to reconsider the vote, seconding the previous question, and Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, which was negatived—61 to 77.

The vote seconding the previous question was then reconsidered, and the House refused to second the previous question.

AMENDMENT GUARANTEEING EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to amend the bill by adding to the third section, known as the Edmunds Amendment, as follows:

And upon the further fundamental consideration that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn oath, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act.

Upon the receipt whereof the President by proclamation shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State; and thereupon and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as completed. The said State Legislature shall be convened by the Territorial Government within thirty days after the passage of this act, to act upon the condition submitted herein.

DISCUSSION OF THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL spoke in support of his Amendment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. HALE, LE BLOND, MAYNARD, DELANO, FARNSWORTH, HISE, HIGBY, KELLEY, ALLISON, HILL, STEVENS, RAYMOND, WILSON, BINGHAM, ASHLEY and DAVIS. The discussion was confined closely to the question: Whether Nebraska should be admitted as a State while her colored population were by her Constitution deprived of the elective franchise; and also as to the practical effect of the condition imposed in the third section of the bill.

REMARKS OF MR. STEVENS.

Mr. STEVENS said: Several gentlemen have asked exultingly whether anybody can deny that this is a Republic, and that the States are republican. Sir, anything is a Republic which we choose to call a Republic. Rome was a Republic under NERO. Rome was a Republic under TROJAN, and under her vilest rulers. There have been Republics everywhere in the midst of despotism. You may call what you choose a Republic. What I speak of now is the Republic intended by the Declaration of Independence. I deny that this Government has ever been a Republic; I deny that the State of Pennsylvania has ever been a Republic, and I wish this Congress would take it in hand and make it a Republic. What was the Republic contemplated by the Declaration of Independence? All men are born free and equal, and all rightful governments emanate from the consent of the governed. JEFFERSON and his compeers, if there ever were demi-gods on earth, were such; they broke in upon an era different from theirs as we are breaking into to complete that era; they declared new doctrines as we are doing to-day. They declared what I have just stated, and intended to build this Republic on that doctrine. That was the foundation of the Revolution. There was not one grievance that our fathers complained of that was worth the shedding of a drop of blood. They fought for this grand idea and to establish it before the world. The Revolution stands on that or it stands on nothing. After peace they found themselves unable to complete the great work. They were obliged to postpone a part of it until better times. We are here to-day to construct and finish the temple of which they laid the foundation—the temple of universal liberty, in which all nations of the earth may worship. We stand here for that purpose. They left it incomplete, waiting for this day, when there is a fair opportunity to make it complete. What a glorious spectacle if we could lock this day on this hall and see those mighty men revivified, rejuvenated, occupying the seats which we now occupy, finishing the grand work which they left imperfect, and proclaiming universal liberty and equality to the whole human race. But that may not be. They have passed from us as we shall soon pass away, never to return. But they left the foundations of the Republic beautiful, imperishable, and they enjoined on their posterity to complete the work. Are we that posterity, or are we bastards? Are we the legitimate descendants of the men of the Revolution, or did some untutored hordes break in, as in the dark ages, and corrupt their progeny? Let us go on this day, and complete that mighty fabric of which our fathers laid the foundations. If we do not, we are dwarfs in intellect or in moral courage. After some further remarks, Mr. STEVENS said he was a little unwell, and would close his remarks.

REMARKS OF MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND said he would vote for the amendment because it more clearly and explicitly expressed the object of the third section, which he considered foggy and uncertain. He was in favor of the extension of all rights to all races and conditions of men. He did not believe there was any shadow of reason why every personal and political right appertaining to Government should be denied to a man because of his color or race, and he had never neglected an opportunity to vote in that view. He held it to be true as a general principle in every republican Government that all who are required to obey the laws should have a voice, direct or indirect, in making them. He should, therefore, vote for the amendment; but he did not mean to say that he should vote for the bill, if thus amended or if not thus amended. That question he should reserve for further consideration. [Laughter.] There was a further great question which he could not help considering, and that was whether it was just, wise or politic to override in the Senate the influence of the great States, such as New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, by the admission of new States that have not each of them the population fixed as the ratio for one member of Congress. He thought that policy bad, unwise and unjust, and likely to work more important changes in the system of the Government. He did not think it a very republican mode of procedure or Congress to dictate to States what their Constitution shall be.

FURTHER DEBATE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, stated he should vote for the amendment, and, if that was adopted by the House for the bill, but without the amendment, he would not vote for the passage of the bill. He had firmly resolved never to vote for the admission of any State into the Union which embodied in its constitution an objectionable provision, such as that found in the proposed Constitution of Nebraska. The time had gone by to recognize distinctions of color, race or birth, and he hoped it would never receive recognition at the hands of Congress.

Mr. BINGHAM said he would stand by the bill as it came from the Senate, and against the amendment of Mr. BOUTWELL. He was not alarmed by gentlemen professing to be the sole champions of liberty, and who yet summoned the House of Representatives to trample under foot the charter of liberty. That was what was proposed by the amendment—that a Legislature of a State should change its organic law in direct contravention of the express authority of the people.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, said he would vote for the Amendment, and advised all his friends to do the same.

Mr. GRISWOLD was in favor of impartial suffrage, but did not like the idea of taking the question away from the States themselves.

Mr. GARFIELD looked for the time when "Suffrage and Safety," like "Liberty and Union," should be one and inseparable.

THE AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

The question was taken on Mr. BOUTWELL's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 87, nays 70, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Baxter, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Cobb, Cook, Cullum, Culver, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelley, Driggs, Eckley, Eliott, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hart, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jencks, Julian, Kelly, Kelso, Ketcham, Koontz, Kuykendall, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McRuer, Mercur, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Weiker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—87.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Benjamin, Bergen, Bingham, Boyer, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Campbell, Chanler, Clark of Ohio, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Denison, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Harding of New-York, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Henderson, Hill, Hise, Hogan, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of New-York, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Hunter, Johnson, Kerr, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, LeBlond, Leftwich, Marshall, McKee, Miller, Niblack, Nicholson, Plants, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Ritter, Rogers, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Stokes, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Ward of Kentucky, Washburn of Indiana, Whaley—70.

THE BILL PASSED.

The House then voted on the bill as amended, and it was passed. Yeas, 103; nays, 55, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Ashley of Nevada, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Benjamin, Blane, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb, Cook, Cullum, Culver, Dawes, Delano, Downing, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jenks, Julian, Kelly, Ketcham, Koontz, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Molton, Newell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Paterson, Perham, Plants, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—103.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Baker, Bergen, Bingham, Boyer, Buckland, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Defries, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Johnson, Kelso, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, McKee, Niblack, Nicholson, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Thornton, Ward of Kentucky, Whaley—55.

So the bill was passed.

COLORADO ADMITTED.

The House then took up the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, to which the Boutwell amendment, on motion of Mr. ASHLEY, was attached by a vote of yeas 80, nays 60; and the bill was then passed by a final vote of yeas 90, nays 60.

THE TAX ON CIGARS.

Mr. O'NEILL presented the petition of journeymen cigar-makers and manufacturers of cigars, numerously-signed, asking that the present tax law may be so modified as to prevent inequality and injustice; that the inspections on cigars in the different districts may be made by a uniform system; that the tax be made specific at $5 per thousand on all domestic cigars; that the tariff on imported cigars may remain unchanged; that stamps may be sold to manufacturers at $5 per thousand; and that the penalty for violating the Internal Revenue Law may be increased.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Mr KELLY presented a petition of 2,471 persons of Richmond, Va., for the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and naming Judge UNDERWOOD for the position. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

EASTERN STATES.

Alarm in State-street—Rumored Forgeries and Failure—The Rabbi's Swindling.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

State-street was thrown into an intense state of excitement this afternoon by startling rumors, which completely unsettled transactions. One report is, that several of our Banks had been victimized to a large extent, having discounted considerable paper which proved to be forged. The names of certain well-known commercial firms residing in the suburbs were reported to have been used, and a large amount of money obtained. The prevalence of this report immediately led to a consultation among several Bank officers connected with leading institutions, which resulted in the detection of no such paper. The probability is that there is little if any foundation for the report, but to-morrow will reveal the true state of the case.

It was also rumored on the street late in the afternoon that the agents of a prosperous British and North American concern had failed for a heavy amount. The high-standing which the Company has always maintained would seem to render the report doubtful.

There is a new phase in the recent Faxon-Noot swindling case. NOOT, the Jewish rabbi, who secured the confidence and money of FAXON by the loan dodge, is supposed to be secreted in this country somewhere, instead of having gone to Europe with his stealings as reported. He is as accomplished a villain as scholar, if recent reports are correct.

It has just transpired that he succeeded in getting loans from Mr. FAXON to the amount of over $300,000, instead of $130,000, as previously stated. NOOT not only managed to fleece FAXON with his diamond trick collateral, but indirectly obtained money from other parties with paper which FAXON had indorsed. One party has $60,000, and another $30,000 of it. A peculiar feature of the case is that the vault of the Safety Deposit Bank, in New-York, where NOOT deposited his valuables, is still locked, but the key is missing instead of its being in the possession of Mr. FAXON.

It is thought that NOOT has got the key, and that he will turn up when least expected. It is possible that a portion of the funds are still in the safe. There is a mystery about the whole transaction, and some parties are unsympathizing enough to express the opinion that FAXON will settle up at a per centage, when NOOT will turn up and explain his singular conduct.

The Late Swindling Operation in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 14.

The following account of a swindling operation recently perpetrated on FRANCIS E. FAXON, Esq., of this city, a much respected resident, who was formerly in the shoe business, and who has held the position of Alderman, exhibits a breach of confidence on the part of one who in an hour has falsified the previous honorable record of a lifetime.

Some two years ago Mr. SIMON C. NOOT, a Rabbi, who has officiated in the Jewish Synagogue, called upon Mr. FAXON and wished to make a loan of $1,000 for the purchase of a few diamonds, offering to share the profits with Mr. FAXON. The loan was made and the transaction legitimately carried out. Another investment on similar conditions was proposed, and before accepting it Mr. FAXON instituted very careful inquiries into the antecedents of Mr. NOOT. He found that he was a native of Amsterdam, and not only a skillful cutter of diamonds but one of the best judges of the article in this country. For seven years he was a well-known and highly respected Rabbi in Philadelphia, where he enjoyed not only the confidence of his people but of the citizens generally. It was also ascertained that in all his dealings he was prompt and trustworthy. In addition to these business qualifications, which seemed sufficient to establish his credit, Mr. NOOT was noted for his great talent as one of the most accomplished linguists in the country, his attainments as a Hebrew and Sanscrit scholar being known to the Professors of Harvard College, who were on terms of intimacy with him. These facts, coupled with a most pleasing address, induced Mr. FAXON to listen to his proposals, and since then the transactions between them have been on an extended scale.

Mr. NOOT was in the habit of not only loaning money obtained from Mr. FAXON, taking diamonds as security, but of purchasing at times at great bargains costly gems. He even proved faithful in keeping his word with an exactness which disarmed all suspicion, and thus gradually he secured the confidence of not only the gentleman he has wronged, but of all who had dealings with him. He was careful in meeting every appointment, and regular in his correspondence.

In order to facilitate the business, which was chiefly carried on in New-York, a safe was secured in the Safety Deposit Bank of that City, of which Mr. NOOT being in that City a portion of the time, and having frequent occasion to change the collaterals or deposit other valuables, kept a key. Mr. FAXON was frequently in New-York, and saw that everything was right. A few weeks since Mr. NOOT came to Boston for the purpose of making a loan of some $28,000, bringing with him set diamonds to the value of some $30,000. Mr. FAXON not having the amount on hand, assisted him to procure the amount, and the diamonds were taken as collateral, when Mr. NOOT returned. This was toward the latter part of December.

Mr. FAXON's suspicions were awakened shortly after this transaction by the fact that he did not receive with the same regularity as formerly letters from his correspondent announcing the result of transactions. He waited a day or two and then telegraphed to a son of Mr. NOOT's, who is in business in New-York. The telegraph reached his residence during his absence, and his wife opened it, and in a pencil wrote that Mr. NOOT had left for Europe on the 28th of December.

Mr. FAXON at once started for New-York and took the advice of the detectives, who informed him that it would be useless to telegraph to England and secure his arrest, for it was in fact a breach of trust case, and that it would be impossible to hold NOOT under the charge. Another difficulty presented itself. Mr. NOOT had changed the safe at the Safety Deposit Bank, and had taken the key with him, and it was impossible therefore to ascertain the contents of the safe, though Mr. FAXON does not entertain a doubt that all the valuables are gone, which were of sufficient amount to cause a loss to Mr. FAXON of over $100,000.

NOOT leaves a wife and children in this city, who are ignorant of his whereabouts, and the unfortunate gentleman who has thus been robbed is of the opinion that, as the *Cuba* sailed on the 28th of December from New-York, he took passage in that ship. It is a most singular case, and Mr. FAXON will have the sympathy of his friends at this misfortune, which seems to have resulted from over-confidence in a man who appeared from evidence entitled to it, but who most grossly abused the trust reposed in him.

Failure in Boston—Disbursements at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The failure of our oldest soap-manufacturing house is announced for the amount of $225,000. The failure of a prominent broker several weeks ago, is said to have led to this event.

The number of men receiving pay at the Navy-yard to-day is 1,982, and the amount disbursed was $120,772 56 for the last quarter. The officers' pay amounted to $71,131 54, and for the month of December to about $25,000. During the same month the officers received prize money amounting to $3,809 05. During the month about 109 workmen were discharged from the yard.

Attempted Fraud—New Breech-loaders—Incendiary Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A woman calling herself Mrs. HARPER, but whose real name is SWEET, went from this city to Conway on Thursday and attempted to pass at that place and Shelburne Falls a draft for $90 25 on the Park Bank of New-York, drawn by the Chicopee National Bank of this city, but suspicions were excited against her and she was arrested, when it was found that the draft was for $9 25 altered to $90 25. She was arraigned and bound over for trial at the March term of the Superior Court.

The preparations at the armory for the work on the order for 25,000 new breech-loaders for the Government have been completed, and for the present about fifty guns a day will be turned out. They are the old Springfield muskets altered and make a very beautiful and effective arm. MARTIN's "central fire cartridge," an invention of EDWARD MARTIN, a workman at the armory, perfected about a year ago, will be used with them. The advantage this cartridge has over others made on the same principle, is that the anvil on which rests the fulminate is not blown out by the explosion but remains in the shell. These cartridges will be manufactured at the Frankfort, Ky., arsenal.

The fire originating in the Wason Manufacturing Co.'s paint-shop in this city yesterday is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary. There were no dangerously combustible materials of any consequence in the building. The watchman was found asleep after the fire was discovered and his negligence needs no explanation.

Rowing Match—Accidents and Crimes.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

WALTER BROWN, of Portland, has arranged a rowing match with HAMILL, of Pittsburgh, Penn., for $4,000, over a five-mile course. BROWN is allowed $300 for expenses.

A man named JAMES GONARD, while at work on a new building in Sisler-street, fell through two stories breaking his back. He cannot live.

PATRICK KEENAN, while at work in store No. 33 India-street, was struck on the head by a barrel of pearl ash which fell from the third story, receiving fatal injuries.

CALEB STOWELL, a well-known and respected citizen and leading builder of this city, died on Saturday, aged 74 years.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted GEORGE W. ROWE, an ex-police officer, for breaking open and entering the store of OLIVER F. LAGE, in Washington-street, while a police officer and on duty, and committing the larceny of $300 worth of goods.

Inspection of Fish in Massachusetts—The Impeachment Movement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Inspector-General of Fish, in his annual report, gives as the whole number of barrels of mackerel inspected in this State last year 281,696, a falling off from 1865 of 25,099 barrels.

A petition was presented in the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon in favor of impeaching President JOHNSON. It was referred to the Committee of Federal Relations.

Fire in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A fire broke out this morning in a tenement-house on Congress-avenue, belonging to SIMON ROSENBERGER, destroying the building in which it originated and two adjoining stores owned by WM. H. MERRILL and GEORGE GRAHAM.

Six families escaped from the buildings barely with their lives. The loss is estimated at $12,000; insured for $7,000.

The Mormons and the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The subject of the assassinations by the Mormons in Utah has been presented to the Legislature, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations for investigation. Dr. ROBINSON was a former citizen of Maine.

Re-election of the Maine State Treasurer.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

NATHAN G. HICKBORN has been reelected State Treasurer by the Legislature for the current fiscal year.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Hon. WILKINS UPDYKE, for half a century one of the leading public men in this State, died yesterday at his residence in South Kingston, aged 82 years.

Democratic Nomination in the New-Hampshire First District.

DOVER, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

At the Democratic Convention for the First Congressional District, held in this city to-day, Hon. DANIEL MARCY, of Portsmouth, was nominated, having 193 votes to 85 votes for Hon. JOHN W. SANBORN, of Wakefield, his competitor.

More Freedmen for Northern Employment.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Gen. HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has sent on an installment of twenty-one young freedmen for those at Hartford who desire negro help.

Drowned while Skating.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

ALBERT WILLARD, a young colored man, was drowned while skating on Salisbury Pond last evening; body not yet recovered.

Horse Race from Providence to Boston.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A race from this city to Boston, a distance of 42 miles, to sleighs, for a purse of $1,000, was run this afternoon and won by *Black Maria* in 3 hours and 25 minutes.

Prize Debate in Yale College.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Jan. 14.

The Linonia Sophomore Prize Debate took place Saturday afternoon and evening at the Society's hall. Question—"Is there cause for alarm to Americans in the rapid increase of Catholicism in this country?" Committee of Award—Franklin B. Dexter, M. A., George S. Merriam, B. A., Arthur D. Osborne, LL. B.

The following gentlemen participated in the debate:

AFTERNOON.

William B. Copp, New-England Village, Mass.; Thomas Jefferson Ritch, Port Jefferson, N. Y.; William Hunter Workman, Worcester, Mass.; David Manning, Worcester, Mass.; Henry Warren Raymond, New-York.

EVENING.

Henry Clay Missimer, Pottstown, Penn.; Arthur Hoyt Averill, Danbury, Conn.; Frank Atwood, Hunt's Corners, N. Y.; Samuel Howard Dana, Portland, Me.; George Stanley Sedgewick, Great Barrington, Mass.; Edward Payson Wilder, Kolapoor, India.

The Committee awarded as follows:

First Prize—Frank Atwood, Henry Clay Missimer.

Second Prize—Samuel Howard Dana, Henry Warren Raymond.

Third Prize—George Stanley Sedgewick, Edward Payson Wilder.

ALABAMA.

Gov. Patton's Errand to New-York.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

HUNTSVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1867.

Gov. PATTON reached this place yesterday, having left New-York Monday evening. The Governor made one of the very best financial negotiations that has been made for a State. Last Spring a negotiation was made by the State of Alabama with a banking house in New-York for $350,000 on a pledge of $450,000 State bonds at the rate of 7 per cent., with 1 per cent. commission, the loan to mature Jan. 1, 1867—yet a tacit understanding that the loan would be extended; and to the surprise of the Governor, about the last day of December, while he was sojourning at his home in Florence, he received a telegram from those bankers, saying that they would require the loan due on 1st January retired. At once the Governor hastened to New-York, and did retire by paying these parties in full—having met liberal parties who loaned $385,000 on the hypothecation of $450,000 of State bonds at 7 per cent. interest and no commission, at six months and renewed at pleasure, &c., and with an offer of further sums if the Governor needed it. This negotiation was made with the heavy capitalists of the Incorporation of the Mobile and New-Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad.

I learn that the Governor has got, through the War Department, $80,000 in cash, in aid of the destitute in Alabama, and arranged also for the forwarding of all articles to the Industrial Exposition at Paris, for Alabama, free of charge.

TELEGRAPHIC BUSINESS.—The following is an official statement of the business of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the month of November, 1866: Receipts from all sources, $571,036 02; expenses and payments to other lines, $322,508 66; net earnings, $248,527 36; expended for construction, $27,937 76

THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN UNION SENTIMENT.

Sentiment of the State of Virginia—Letter from a Citizen of That State.

The following letter, written by a distinguished and influential citizen of Virginia to another gentleman of the same State, has been handed to us for publication. It embodies many sensible and practical suggestions which may very properly and profitably receive the consideration of the public:

VIRGINIA, Monday, Jan. 7, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st inst. came duly to hand.

Your inquiries and observations embrace so many and such important topics, that I fear I shall not be able to express myself within reasonable limits. Still, having my all, friends, family, relatives, property, my hopes for the future and my memories of the past connected with the destiny and fortunes of Virginia and the South, and entertaining the most decided convictions of our true and best policy in reference to the subject matter of your letter. I have thought it best to give you my views, particularly as you have called for them and they coincide mainly with your own.

In the first place, let me premise (what some persons at the South and more at the North seem to have forgotten, or at least to ignore,) that the subject matter of our past differences—the existence of Slavery and the long train of questions of evil omen connected with it has been destroyed—that the slaveholders, with most remarkable unanimity and in perfect good faith, have accepted the situation; and so far from wishing, as a general rule, to rush into another revolution, or even to engage in party politics, are now only solicitous to repair their broken fortunes, and to reinstate, if they can, the prosperity of their land desolated by the ravages of a war, which was the result of their own folly, powerfully aided by the folly and madness of those who now pretend to condemn them. Upon this subject I wrote you most hopefully more than a year since upon a similar occasion to the present. The anticipations in which I then indulged have been disappointed, for to-day is as dark an hour for the South as ever, and there is no sign of any settlement half so satisfactory as was then probable, and such as I deemed then almost certain.

One of the most singular spectacles presented by history, is the persistence of a majority at the North, and a large portion of the South, in misunderstanding each other. For this misunderstanding I consider the North most to blame, and the South more to be pitied. The North has all the political power in its hands, the South none. The North has means of correct information by sending officers of the army, agents of bureaus and special agents among us; and many visitors have come among us as tourists and purchasers of lands who have nearly all reported a healthy and loyal state of public sentiment—a disposition to treat the slaves with justice, and elevate them in the social and political scale. Yet there seems on the part of the Northern majority the deepest distrust of us, and a consequent disposition to treat us as aliens and enemies to the Government, which our fathers had a larger share in founding than did theirs.

Born a slaveholder, and my ancestors having been slaveholders for upward of five generations, I never did, nor did they, regard the institution as "heaven born." On the contrary, the prevailing sentiment of Virginia always was that Slavery was a great misfortune to the State, morally, socially and politically, and hence Gen. WASHINGTON, Mr. JEFFERSON, MADISON, MARSHALL, and men of that ilk, always encouraged every practical idea of colonization and manumission, and freed their own slaves as far as practicable. Hence, too, when Virginia, in the prodigality of her patriotism, ceded the Northwest Territory to the Union in 1787, she provided that Slavery should not exist in it; and thus Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan became free by the act of Virginia. The country was conquered for Virginia by GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE, of Albemarle, and his band of heroes, raised in this section of the State, and the deed of cession was drawn by Mr. JEFFERSON, within view of whose residence I now write. Will not these five great States, so powerful and prosperous, cast an eye at least of friendship upon their Old Mother, now assailed by every misfortune and loaded with every insult, struggling under all disadvantages, but still honorable, and preferring everything to injustice, dishonor and bad faith.

It has struck me that there has been great misapprehension among Southern politicians as to the consequences of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The abolition of Slavery in Virginia carried along with it many consequences, among which are certainly these: First, that Slavery cannot be reestablished; second, that it is our policy and duty to make the freedmen as good citizens as possible; third, that there will be a great immigration of whites to the State as soon as the policy of Government is settled, and that that immigration will make the negro element comparatively unimportant; fourth, that the negroes will surely and rapidly leave the State, and migrate South.

If these views are correct, a great part of the objections to the Amdment will be answered by this mere statement. But what does the Constitutional Amendment propose? Its main features are:

First—To provide that if negroes don't vote they shall not be counted in Congressional representation.

Second—That certain persons (of whom I am one) shall be excluded from holding office. Let us examine these features.

The adoption of the Amendment would clearly not work any change in the Senatorial representation of the State of Virginia. She would have two Senators. As to the House of Representatives, it would be for a Convention of the State to determine whether the representation should not be increased, as could be done by making the suffrage a freehold one, or one based upon some other qualification applying equally to whites and blacks. All the Amendment proposes to do on this point is to exclude the blacks from representation if they are excluded from voting, and if the Convention should conclude to exclude them altogether we would only lose some three or four of our Members of Congress, which would not be a very important consideration.

The provision as to excluding from office those who have been in the Confederate Army, &c., I consider quite objectionable; but the times will certainly change, and such a provision is so opposed to the spirit of the age that it cannot continue long upon the statute-book or as a part of the organic law.

What Virginia wants is peace, improvement, immigration, a renewal of her dormant energies, an infusion of life into her business, a career bounding forward in the race of development and physical prosperity and power.

Many persons from the North and from Europe have visited us since the peace, but few have cast their lots among us because our future is uncertain and our horizon overcast with clouds in the direction of Washington. The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment would, I am satisfied, provided it would secure our admission into the Union, be attended with the happiest effect upon every interest of our noble but unfortunate Commonwealth. Better terms cannot be hoped for; and I am sure there is no disfranchised Confederate (and I am one of that class) who will not resign all hopes and claims for office during his life, if it shall result in restoring Virginia to the Union and prosperity to her borders. But unless the adoption of the Amendment shall stop the incessant agitation of the cursed negro question, why then, where is the use of doing it? Of this you can judge much better than I.

I should suppose Congress could find something to relieve the whites and blacks of Virginia and the South by supplying them with a currency, and that both whites and blacks are much more interested in means of employment and ways of paying their debts and getting a living. An additional issue of $200,000,000 would do more to relieve the whites and blacks both than any other measure. The liberated blacks must live in the South. The prosperity of the South will be theirs also. If labor be well rewarded and in demand; if real estate shall sell well; if their employers prosper, so will they. And if the South is to become a second Poland, or sink into inaction and exhaustion, the burden and misfortune will fall equally upon both. It will be the interest of the whites to treat the black with kindness, and, whatever may be represented to the contrary, kindness is the general rule; as general here as anywhere in the world.

I trust, therefore, that Congress will take steps not only to bring us into the Union but to do something that will give a currency that will take both white and black out of the "Slough of Despond" by supplying us with the means of paying the blacks for their labor, and stimulate the efforts of both classes to improve their condition in life, now, alas! pecuniarily considered, as bad as that of any people upon earth. If I could have any influence, I would forward this as a work of philanthropy, far more practical, I think, than any discussion, *now*, of the Slavery question, which has been settled, and settled forever, in favor of freedom.

Freedom, however, is but a poor boon to the black, if he is to inhabit a country impoverished and without a currency, as is the South. Congress will, I hope, turn its attention to this currency question among others; and while railroads are being made by the nation across the breadth of the continent to the Pacific, will take some steps to connect the waters of the James and the Ohio. A system of internal improvements of that sort would give employment to black and white, and by enabling them to become pecuniarily independent, go further to advance them in the road to political and moral power than all the statutes and constitutional amendments which Congress in the plenitude of its power and wisdom may adopt, for it is useless to confer the right of suffrage upon a pauper. *Not he, but the man who feeds him, will cast the vote.*

These are my views upon the questions you put to me. I could extend them to greater length, but I fancy I hear you exclaim: "*Eheu jam satis!*" Truly, your friend,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Exodus of Freedmen to the West—Gen. Howard—The Veto Message—Supreme Court—Bee Culture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Jan. 11, 1867.

There has been with the past month quite an exodus of negroes from South Carolina. There have passed through this place since the 20th of December 1,600 negroes, *en route* for Florida. These come from the upper and middle districts, and more generally in families. The most of these, we understand, are under the guidance and leadership of Gen. ELY, formerly of the Freedmen's Bureau in this place. Between this place and Charleston, all along the line of the railroad, are camps of negroes who are thus gathered along the road waiting for transportation to Florida. There are said to be several hundred of these, but very little information as to the numbers can be obtained, and we presume their number varies from day to day, as they get off or come in. These freedmen are induced to emigrate to Florida with the prospect of getting a lot of eighty acres of land from the Government, under some regulation of Congress; and they get transportation from the General Government. The citizens of the State take no part in this matter, either toward persuading these emigrants to go on or to stay; but in general we believe they are sorry to see the negroes leaving, mainly because it is the active and enterprising ones that are going, while the drones are left among us. Could any scheme be gotten up by which the lazy and idle negroes could be induced to depart from the State, the whites would be rejoiced to see them go; but they naturally regard the departure of working men, black or white, as a withdrawal of capital in withdrawing the industrial resources. We have heard of one or two bands of between sixty and a hundred negroes going to Florida, under the guidance of our own citizens. These go under contracts to work for the party with whom they go upon farms owned by him. Beside this movement toward Florida, there are several others of a private character, on smaller scales, toward the west—Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas. One citizen of Abbeville has recently bought lands in Mississippi, and is now in this State securing engagements with freedmen here to return with him to that State. In addition to the above, we see it stated in an Atlanta paper that an average of one thousand freedmen a week is the rate at which they have been pouring through that city on their way to more western localities, and coming mostly from South Carolina.

In connection with these emigrations of the freedmen, we have to chronicle the advent of Gen. HOWARD and suite in our city. The General has for several days been visiting our colored people, and ascertaining from personal observation their mode of living, habits and condition. Two evenings ago he was presented to an immense crowd of negroes in the African Church, and made them a grand speech. His opinions are regarded as quite temperate and conciliatory. He advised against their going to other States, either westward or elsewhere, and took pains to explain to them the disadvantages of moving under any circumstances, and the uncertainties attending these efforts to better their condition by going to a soil of which they did not understand the nature or the modes of cultivation. He urged them to be moral, industrious and faithful to their contracts; to give all possible attention to educating their children, and in every way to elevate their social position as much as possible. For their encouragement and information he informed them that over 150,000 colored children were now attending schools all over the South. He wound up his address with some Fourth-of-July eloquence, that was received by the sable auditory with much enthusiasm. The General's visit, upon the whole, seems to have been successful, both in its effect upon the whites and blacks, the former regarding his course as conciliatory and well-directed, and the latter feeling flattered and encouraged by attentions from such a high functionary of the Government.

Withal, we are pained to record the fact that there are among our poor negroes more idleness, destitution and suffering, and less order, than we have observed for many years. In one respect we see them making vigorous headway—in church-meetings. They hold gatherings for worship, in many places twice and thrice a week; and prolong their exercises of singing, exhortation and prayer to a late hour in the night, commencing after tea. The negro is a devout and worshipping being. He must have a religion of forms, be it true or false, and enters into such exercises with a degree of fervor and spirit that we have never observed in any other race. They care little for doctrines, and must have vocal exercises.

The President's message vetoing the Universal Suffrage in the District of Columbia Bill has been received by our people with extreme favor on all hands. The Press teem with favorable

AFRICA.

Story of an African Mission—Sad Fate of the Missionaries—The Native Tribes.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette, Dec. 29.

It is now rather more than a quarter of a century since an expedition was dispatched by the British Government, at the instigation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir FOWELL BUXTON, to pitch the Eglinton Tournament tent in Central Africa, at the confluence of the Niger and the Tchadda, with the object of there founding a depot of religious and agricultural knowledge, whence the evangelization and civilization of that benighted quarter of the globe might radiate far and wide under the banner of the Bible and the plow. The expedition was launched on a magnificent scale. Her Majesty's ships *Albert* and *Loudan* conveyed it to its destination, and on the 14th of September, 1841, the adventurers reached the spot—"healthy for Africa"—selected by their patrons as the point from whence they were "to promote cultivation, advance civilization, diffuse morality and induce attention to a pure system of religion throughout the land."

A very few weeks, however, of African climate, served to convince the enthusiasts entrapped into the hopeless undertaking that it was indeed a hopeless one. Out of one hundred and fifty picked and healthy men who ascended the Niger, one hundred and forty-nine sickened, and nearly one hundred died; and, had it not been for the intelligence and fidelity of the Kroomen shipped by the expedition at Sierra Leone, and the accidental presence on the coast of a small Liverpool trading steamer, which came opportunely to their rescue, Her Majesty's ships, flying disabled from the River Fever, would never have returned to England to tell the tale of the utter failure of the African model farm of 1841.

That experience seldom survives the test of time has been proved by that in 1861 another expedition, with precisely the same objects as that of 1841, but fortunately on a smaller scale, was despatched up the River Zambesi, in Eastern Africa, to share a precisely similar fate with its more pretentious predecessor on the Niger. When, in 1857, Dr. LIVINGSTONE returned to England from Africa famous, he made an appeal to our Universities to dispatch a mission to a spot—"healthy for Africa"—which he supposed he had discovered in the high lands of the River Shire, a tributary of the Zambesi. So favorable in every respect was the account given of the locality in question, and so fair the prospects held out by the great discoverer, that a select band of devoted clergymen and laymen, headed by Bishop MACKENZIE, at once stood forth and volunteered for the adventure. Funds were readily obtained to defray their expenses, and Dr. LIVINGSTONE himself undertook to escort them to the scene of their future labors.

Braver, worthier or more intelligent men than MACKENZIE and his clerical staff never struggled and died in the attempt to effect impossibilities. Long before they reached the highlands of the Shire they discovered that they had been misled by the enthusiastic LIVINGSTONE, and when the latter had been accomplished and left by him to their fate, they soon found that they were utterly incapable of achieving the duty they had undertaken. The only other white men in Eastern Africa besides themselves were Portuguese slave traders; they were ignorant of the language, habits, and political and tribal system by which they were surrounded. The unforeseen difficulties of the way had compelled them to abandon on the coast the greater portion of the stores they had brought out from England, and they had not even a medical man among them. Nevertheless, they determined to make the best of a bad job, and if they were to die, to die at their duty. Converts to Christianity they could not attempt to make, for they had no means of interchanging ideas with the heathen around them; all that they could do was to impress upon their black neighbors that a race of white men existed who had other and higher objects in view than the purchase of ivory and slaves. So they built themselves huts and a chapel and cultivated gardens, and fed the hungry and tended the sick, and helped the weak against the strong, not always wisely, but as well as their small means would allow; and thus they lived and suffered with no thought of abandoning the hopeless undertaking to which they had committed themselves, until one by one, worn out by hard work, bad food, and fever, they sickened and died at their posts. The mission entered the Zambesi on Feb. 7, 1861, and on the 31st of January, 1862, Bishop MACKENZIE died, and the burial of "the Great Explorer's Swamp," and Rev. Mr. BURRUP, whose robust frame and high spirit at first seemed to set even African hardships and climate at defiance, followed him on the 22d of February, 1862. Then a long drought, followed by a grievous famine, smote the land. The surviving missionaries did what they could with the small means at their disposal to mitigate its severity among their immediate dependants, but at last it overpowered them, and Rev. Mr. SCUDAMORE perished of starvation on Jan. 1, 1863. Mr. DICKENSON, a surgeon who had joined the mission some months after it had established itself on the highlands of the Shire, expired from the same cause on March 17, 1863, as did Mr. RICHARD THORNTON, a surveyor, from fever and fatigue on April 20, 1863. There then remained alive but two of the original staff of clergy who had accompanied the Bishop to Africa, and they were so utterly broken down by privation, sickness and grief that their recovery, even by a speedy removal to a healthier climate, seemed hopeless. Under these circumstances the Universities' Mission to Central Africa was withdrawn, and Rev. HENRY ROWLEY, one of its two survivors, has, we are happy to say, recovered sufficiently to write and publish a story of this miserable undertaking, which it is impossible to read without a feeling of pride at belonging to the nation which sent forth such generous and brave men, and of regret that such valuable lives should have been lost in so hopeless a cause.

And yet, as Mr. ROWLEY well says, their lives have not been squandered in vain*. The book which he has written is peculiarly valuable at the present moment when there is a disposition among those in high places, engendered by the Indian mutiny and the Jamaica riots, to maintain that black is the color of the devil, and that everything that is black is evil. We know so little about Africa, and are so ready to generalize from what little we do know, that we forget that the accuracy of the various pictures drawn of that country by individuals depends mainly on the character of each traveler, on the frame of mind in which he was wrote, and above all on the effect he wished to produce on his readers at home. Some African explorers complacently describe themselves as master minds stalking through the country revolver in hand, meeting nought on all sides but villains of the deepest dye, and victoriously and gloriously making their subjects by their own extraordinary nerve and foresight and by the influence which the daring invariably exercise over traitors and cowards. Others, equally brave, but more modest and keener of vision, contrive to see

Sermons in stone and good in everything,

and of the latter class appear to have been the members of Bishop MACKENZIE's mission. Dr. ROWLEY's story contains no word of reproach against Dr. LIVINGSTONE, whom we certainly cannot hold blameless for the part taken by him in enticing the missionaries to Africa by extravagantly colored representations of what they were to find when they got thither, and when he must have abandoned them rather easily to their terrible fate in order to add to his own fame by fresh discoveries in other quarters of that vast continent. Nor do the missionaries, after two years' sojourn in the interior, appear to have arrived at the conclusion that African human nature is materially different from human nature in other parts of the world. The natives are stated to be singularly kind, hospitable and forbearing, not only to each other, but even to white men, as soon as they have ascertained that the white men are not slave-traders. Mr. ROWLEY declares that by far the worst specimens of mankind he fell in with during his African travel were the white slave dealers of the eastern coast, whose vocation it is to set the strong native tribes to harry the weak, and then to purchase the captives taken in the intestine wars which they themselves promote, in order to sell them again to other tribes in want of wives or slaves, or for foreign exportation. But even these degraded slave dealers are stated by Mr. ROWLEY to have shown invariable kindness and hospitality to the English missionaries, although perfectly aware that the chief object of the mission was to put an end to the trade by which they lived.

The following account of the Manganja, a powerful native tribe actively employed during the residence of the missionaries in the highlands of the shire in destroying the villages and carrying away captive the Ajawa, among whom Bishop MACKENZIE had taken up his abode, may be read with profit at the present moment by those who believe in Mr. SAMUEL BAKER's theory of the universal tiger-negro of Africa.

The Manganja differed considerably from the people on the hills. I was much struck by their regard for their women, who did not seem to be in the degraded position they are said to be in among some of the African tribes. Their position was unrestrained, and they seemed to be regarded by the men as in no way inferior to themselves. Instead of the women bringing down the heavy burdens, and the men stalking along with a stick, you saw the men carrying the rice they had for sale, and the women walked unburdened. * * * The men seemed evidently a domesticated race: some were nursing their children, and fondling them with much apparent affection. There seemed but little of the savage amongst these people. Heathen and barbarous they were, but savage I could not think them. I doubted if it would be right to regard them as "the vilest and most degraded of men—whose sins have blackened and defiled the earth;" for I felt in a purer atmosphere amongst them than when standing by the side of Sennor ——, the white slave dealer of the Zambesi. That some of them would answer to the worst description given of them as a whole, I saw clearly, for now and then a face came across your view so repulsive in its formation and expression that you felt the man who owned it belonged to a class not confined to any one part of the world but common in all communities; a class which, if your life stood between them and the attainment of their desires, would, if they could, unhesitatingly sacrifice it.

* The story of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Death and Obsequies of Hon. Arthur P. Hayne.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 9.

The decease of this venerable and distinguished citizen took place in this city on the afternoon of Sunday last, at the residence of his esteemed friend and connection WM. B. PRINGLE, Esq. Col. HAYNE was a descendant of one of the most patriotic Whig stocks of the Revolution of 1776, that which gave to his country and to history the martyred ISAAC HAYNE, and his career as a man and a soldier fully vindicated his descent. He was born on the 12th March, 1788, and had therefore nearly completed his seventy-ninth year, when he was summoned to meet the common doom of humanity. He was the elder brother of Hon. ROBERT Y. HAYNE, one of the most gifted, eloquent and cherished sons of South Carolina. When quite a youth, the attack on the frigate *Chesapeake*, in 1807, kindled his patriotic ardor and military spirit, and induced him to enter the army as First Lieutenant in a regiment of Light Dragoons, commanded by Gen. (then Colonel) WADE HAMPTON, of revolutionary fame. In the war of 1812, as Capt. HAYNE, he engaged in the battle and victory of Sackett's Harbor, under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. BACKUS, and for his meritorious services on that occasion, he was promoted to the command of a squadron of cavalry, with the rank of Major, in the line of the army. In 1813, he campaigned with Gen. WILKINSON, in the contemplated attack on Montreal. About that time, Gen. HAMPTON thus signalized his high appreciation of Maj. HAYNE, in a letter to Gen. ARMSTRONG, then Secretary of War—"Send me HAYNE and HAIG; I want their continued ardor—it will add much to the strength of my army." Early in the year 1814, Maj. HAYNE received from Gen. JACKSON the appointment of Inspector-General, and, joining that commander, in the Creek Nation, he won and enjoyed his entire approbation and confidence. He performed valuable and brilliant service at the storming of Pensacola, in November, 1814, and as Gen. JACKSON'S Adjutant and Inspector-General he was eminently instrumental in the celebrated night attack on the British army, of the 23d December, 1814, and was equally so in the subsequent glorious victory of New-Orleans, on the 8th January, 1815. One of the venerable cotemporaries of the deceased informs us that Gen. WADE HAMPTON, in speaking to him of the battle of New-Orleans, said, "Sir, there was but one man, who rendered greater service in the battle of New-Orleans, than Col. HAYNE, and that man was Gen. JACKSON." In further honorable connection of Col. HAYNE, with the battle of New-Orleans, may be mentioned the following anecdote "from the highest source and unquestionable authority:"

"After the battle of the night of the 23d of December, Col. HAYNE, having been on horseback from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 at night, requested the Commanding General, while the troops were lying under arms, to allow him to proceed to his quarters in the city, to take refreshment. It was on this return to the field of battle that he surveyed with a military eye the different positions which might be defended, so as to prevent the enemy from reaching the city, and selected the very spot, which Gen. JACKSON subsequently approved, at his suggestion, and where the enemy were so gloriously repulsed on the 8th of January."

On the conclusion of the war of 1812, Col. HAYNE was retained in the army, as Adjutant-General of the Northern Division, and subsequently, on the reorganization of the army, and the restoration of the Inspector's Department, he was, at Gen. JACKSON'S request, transferred to that office, and attached to Gen. JACKSON'S division. In the second Florida campaign he was placed by Gen. JACKSON at the head of the Tennessee Volunteers, with full authority to organize a brigade, and every power to give it efficiency. In 1820, after numerous services, highly honorable to himself and beneficial to his country, and after having been thrice brevetted in his brilliant career, Col. HAYNE retired from the army, bearing with him this final and crowning testimonial from his old commander:

"It is due to Col. HAYNE to express my approbation of his conduct during his long connection with military family, and warmly to recommend him to the notice of the Government as a soldier of high sense of honor, and great worth and intelligence."

On his return to Charleston, after the close of his military service, Col. HAYNE was complimented by his fellow-citizens, with a seat in the State Legislature. Subsequently, for five years, he filled honorably and acceptably, the highly important and responsible post of agent of National Affairs in the Mediterranean. At the close of Hon. HUGH S. LEGARE'S mission to Belgium, Col. HAYNE was offered but declined the succession to that post. The last civil appointment held by Col. HAYNE, was that of Senator in the Congress of the United States, for a short unexpired term, gracefully conferred on the veteran patriot and soldier by the late Gov. ALSTON.

Col. HAYNE was among the severest sufferers by the sad reverses and calamities of the times, but he bore them with manly fortitude and christian resignation.

The District Suffrage Law as Passed.

AN ACT *to regulate the Elective Franchise in the District of Columbia.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and three months in the ward or election precinct in which he shall offer to vote next preceding any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia who shall willfully refuse to receive, or who shall willfully reject, the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of *tort* by the person injured, and shall be liable, on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several Courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District to give this act in special charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of each term of the Court next preceding the holding of any general or city election in said District.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Mayors and Aldermen of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election; and said Mayors and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said list, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of each session in some newspaper printed in said District.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on or before the first day of March, the Mayors and Aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared in one or more public places in said cities respectively, at least ten days prior to said annual election.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check-list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity, and shall find his name on the list, and mark it, and ascertain that his vote is legal.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, by himself or herself, or any other person, directly or indirectly, to promise, offer, or give, or procure, or cause to be promised, offered, or given, any money, goods, right in action, labor, employment, or reward, or any promise, understanding, obligation, or security for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to any person with intent to influence his vote to be given at any election hereafter to be held within the District of Columbia; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding $2,000, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall accept, directly or indirectly, any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, understanding, obligation, or security, for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to influence his vote at any election hereafter to be held in the District of Columbia, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not less than one year, and be forever disfranchised.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

In Senate of the United States, Jan. 7, 1867.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An Act to regulate the Elective Franchise in the District of Columbia," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, Jan. 8, 1867.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives with the Message of the President returning the bill:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: EDW. McPHERSON, Clerk.

The Burning of the Kingstree, S. C., Jail—Heartrending Scenes Attending the Death of the Inmates—Ineffectual Attempts to Save Them.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 11.

We have deferred giving place in our columns to any of the numerous rumors which have reached the city in regard to the distressing calamity which occurred at Kingstree on Monday night, in the hope that the reports would prove exaggerated; but we have at length an authentic statement, which leaves no room to doubt the fearful character of the catastrophe.

We learn that Gen. SCOTT has dispatched an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to the scene of the disaster to inquire into the circumstances under which it occurred.

We copy the following account of the fire from the Kingstree *Star* of Wednesday:

"We are called upon to record one of the most horrifying and melancholy accidents which has ever occurred within the limits of this State. Though an accident which no caution or foresight could avoid, it will send a thrill of horror throughout the whole country. On the evening of the 7th inst., between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M., the occupant of the jail heard very suddenly a rumbling noise in the upper stories of the jail, as if the iron grates were being shaken, and immediately followed by the cry of fire. He rushed from his room to ascertain whether the jail was on fire or not, and after walking around the jail he observed a little smoke issuing from the roof of the building. He knew that the next object was to open the prison door and extinguish it, but remembering that Mr. BARINEAU, who was the jailor, and who was living several hundred yards from the jail, had the keys in his possession, he (the occupant of the jail) immediately dispatched a messenger for him. Mr. BARINEAU, accompanied by the Sheriff, was soon at the jail. In the meantime, however, numbers of persons had collected. The fire, apparently, at this time had not made as rapid progress as was shown in a few minutes, although a dense smoke was issuing from every window.

The Sheriff, with the assistance of nearly all the citizens in the village and the garrison at this place, immediately took the most active measures to save, if possible, the unfortunate inmates. The door on the basement was opened, but the dense and suffocating smoke prevented any one from rescuing those who occupied that portion of the building. Unsuccessful efforts were then made, with the assistance of ladders, to remove the grating from one of the windows, which proved ineffectual.

At this time the cries and screams of the suffering inmates were heart-rending. The jail was in flames, and were hearing human beings burn to death, without any possible relief. Human agency could effect nothing; every effort was made to rescue them which could be suggested, but all to no purpose. The devouring flames soon consumed them, and in the charred ruins is only to be seen the ghastly spectacle of the remains of the unfortunate. It may be, and as much as it may be regretted, a consolation follows of having done our duties to the best of our abilities, and that accident is confined to no place or order of circumstances. With us rests the duty, but the result with God.

At the time the jail caught fire there were in it twenty-three prisoners. Twenty-two negroes were confined in the upper cells on the third floor, among whom were three women. On the second story ROBERT H. FLINN, a white man, was confined on bail process. Mr. M. F. MCBRIDE, by great daring, rushed to Mr. FLINN's room, and with the assistance of Mr. BELL, at the head of the stairway, unlocked the door, he thereby making his escape. Mr. MCBRIDE deserves the highest credit; but in his attempt to save the prisoner he came near losing his own life—he fell twice by suffocation before he reached the foot of the staircase.

Where every one did so well it would be wrong to make invidious distinctions; but we cannot withhold our meed of praise of the superhuman efforts of Lieut. Ross, private WM. GREEN, (who mounted a ladder at the most perilous crisis, and ascended to a window in the third story,) Sheriff MATTHEWS and Mr. WM. BRADLEY, jr., and JOHN BRADLEY, (colored,) particularly excited our commendation.

As to the origin of this fire we can only conjecture. Whether it was accidental or designed by the prisoners for the purpose of making their escape is one of those mysteries that will remain unexplained. A jury of inquest is now sitting for the investigation of the whole matter, but up to the time of going to press they had not rendered their verdict."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

Description of the Property—History of the Title of the Church—Action of the Common Council.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen a resolution was offered in relation to the Trinity Church property, reading as follows:

Whereas, It is reported that a large tract of land, lying between Liberty and Warren streets, and Broadway and the Hudson River, formerly known as the King's Farm and Garden, belongs to the City of New-York; therefore,

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to inform this Board what action is necessary to be taken to place this City in possession of this land.

It has hitherto been generally supposed that the title of Trinity to the land in question was undoubted, and it is possible that in the resolution there is a confusion of localities. *Valentine's Manual* for 1860 says:

"In the early times of the Dutch settlement the West India Company, which held the original interest in the lands, reserved to itself a farm, which was called the Company's Farm. That economical government also had its garden, in which vegetables were raised for the support of its officials and soldiers. The farm reserved for its use was situated along the present west side of Broadway, extending from Fulton-street to a point about midway between Chambers and Warren street, and bounded on the other side by the North River. When the country of New-Netherlands was conquered by the English this private estate passed to the Duke of York, to whom the country had been granted.

The accession of this Prince to the Crown made this farm a part of the royal lands, and thus this portion of the Church Farm was acquired by the King.

In 1705 the Church Farm was granted by Lord CARNBURY to Trinity Church in fee simple, reserving a quit rent of three shillings.

It would seem, therefore, that the title of Trinity to this land can hardly now be called in question."

In regard to the title of Trinity to some of the other portions of property now held by her, many questions have been raised. In addition to the property already described, the Church claims the land lying between Reade and Christopher streets and East Broadway and the North River. This land was formerly divided into two plots or farms—that extending from Reade to Canal street was known as the "Dominie's Bowery," or sometimes as the "Dominie's Hook," and that extending from Canal to Christopher street was known as "Old Jan's Land." Beyond this lay the estate of Sir PETER WARREN.

In regard to the Dominie's Hook Mr. VALENTINE, in his Manual for 1860, says:

"At an early period of the Dutch Government a patent of sixty-two acres of land was granted to one ROELEF JANT. Upon JANT's decease, his widow, ANNETJE, inherited his estate. This lady had then four children. She afterwards married Dominie BOGARDUS, the clergyman of the town, by whom she also had four children. The sixty-two acres above referred to thus became known as the 'Dominie's Bowery.' After his decease and the decease of his wife, the property became confirmed in 1667 to her heirs, who, it would seem were eight in number, viz., four by her first husband and an equal number by the Dominie. Seven of these eight heirs conveyed the Dominie's Bowery to Gov. LOVELACE in 1671, and by the Governor, it is supposed, the estate was conveyed to the Duke of York, his master; at any rate, the latter soon personages assumed to hold the property as a part of the Crown lands; and as the Dominie's Bowery adjoined the old East Indian Company's farm, (extending from Fulton-street to Reade,) the whole estate became commonly known as the 'Duke's Farm,' and when he ascended to the throne, as the 'King's Farm,' and upon the accession of Queen ANNE, as the 'Queen's Farm.'"

About 50 years ago a litigation arose respecting the title to the Dominie's Hook, the representative of the eighth heir, who had not joined in the conveyance to Gov. LOVELACE, claiming that he was entitled to one-eighth of the property. The title of the Church was, however, sustained principally on the ground that the conveyance made no reservation and covered the whole estate; and further that the Church had held adverse possession for over one hundred years.

It is well known that the maps of property laid out on this Island one hundred years ago are extremely imperfect, and it is a somewhat curious fact as showing how very little is known of the real boundaries of property as they existed then; that on the trial referred to a map of land commonly known as "Dominie's Hook," and nearly surrounded by Musprat's Kill was put in evidence as referring to some portion of the King's Farm, but it was afterwards shown that the Dominies Hook in question was quite another place, and was situated on Long Island, near Newtown.

With the title of Trinity to the Dominie's Hook, it would appear that the question having been decided by the highest Court in the State, there is an end of the matter.

As to the title to the upper farm, known as "Old John's Land," it would seem, however, that the claim of the Church is by no me ans clear.

Mr. VALENTINE says: "As to that portion of the Church Farm which lay between Canal and Christopher streets, it is difficult from any evidences now extant to discover the sources of the church title, except to about ten acres in the vicinity of the present Clark and Spring streets. The remaining portion was commonly known as Old Jan's Land, and was so called, it appears, from its proprietor, JAN CELES. It is certain, however, that the church have been in possession of that part of the farm from an early period in the last century."

There are various statements and rumors as to how Trinity obtained possession of Old JAN's farm. Some charge that the Trustees, or their agents, by pulling down fences during the night and re-erecting them in other localities before morning, gradually obliterated the old landmarks, and at the same time extended their own possessions until Old JAN's land had been entirely absorbed, and the whole property had received the designation of the King's Farm. Others, however, say that the property was left to the church on the condition of the church paying to the Royal Governors one hundred bushels of Winter wheat per annum. This rent was paid for some time, but one of the Governor's consented to forego its collection. His successor, however, insisted on payment being made, and as Trinity declined to comply, he brought a suit in the English Court of Chancery against the church. The Trustees thereupon petitioned Queen ANN, and she directed her Minister, Lord BOLINGBROKE, to issue an order stopping the suit. A copy of this order of *its confirmation* was forwarded to the Church Trustees, who have it now in their possession. It of course does not in any way strengthen the title of Trinity to the plot of land in question, but merely shows that the suit for the recovery of the rents due has never been decided.

Thus the matter stands at present. The action of the Common Council will probably lead to the whole matter being referred to the Legislature, and this vexed question may then stand a chance of being settled.

Vital Statistics.

The total number of deaths in this City for the week ending Jan. 12, was 434, of which 106 were from zymotic diseases:

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

| Wards | Cholera | Cholera Infantum | Typhoid Fever | Typhus F

on each charge. The girls were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

THE OWNER OF AN UNSAFE BUILDING ARRESTED.

Mr. B. Duffy was arraigned yesterday on a charge of not providing the five-story tenement-house No. 409 Pearl-street with a practical fire-proof fire-escape, as required by law. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings, made the complaint. The latter gave Duffy ten days' notice to erect a fire-escape, but as he failed to do so before the expiration of that time, legal proceedings were taken against him. The Magistrate held Duffy in $500 bail to answer before the Court of General Sessions.

AN ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.

Jas. H. Dix, a reputed hotel thief, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having entered the room of Mr. David M. Barnes, at the St. Charles Hotel by means of false keys, for the purpose of stealing clothing and other valuables from the room. Margaret Donohue, one of the chambermaids, saw Dix leave the room, and gave an alarm. He was arrested by Detective Kelso, and the Magistrate committed him to await examination.

A FUGITIVE BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Alonzo Brando, a desperate character, entered the dwelling of Mrs. Mary C. Naits, at Athens, Green County, N. Y., in August last, and stole a large amount of property, which he brought to this City. He was subsequently arrested by Officers Irish and Gilbert, of the Harbor Police, and incarcerated in the Green County Jail. A short time ago Brando broke jail and returned to this City. The same officers who arrested Brando the first time rearrested him in Charlton-street, and he will be taken back to Green County a second time to await his trial.

GIFT JEWELRY SWINDLE.

Louis Piker was arrested yesterday on a charge of having, swindled Mr. Bellow, of No. 158 West Eleventh-street, out of a silver watch by means of a game of chance at the gift jewelry establishment No. 430 Broadway. The magistrate held Piker to bail to answer before the Court of Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A HOUSE THIEF.

Mrs. Catharine Ewing, who resides at No. 399 Sixth-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of a young woman named Sarah Weeks, whom she charges with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $209. The complainant swears that on Monday afternoon she left the property in her apartments, while she went out for a few minutes upon an errand. As she was returning homeward she met the accused, who passed her rapidly in the street with a large bundle in her arms. Upon entering her rooms she found that the property above mentioned had been stolen. A neighbor informed her that a person answering the description of the accused had been in the street had been seen to leave her (complainant's) premises in great absence. She immediately informed the Police made the arrest. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

ALLEGED HALL THIEVES.

Two young men, named Robert A. Caster and John H. Holmes, were yesterday arrested on suspicion of having stolen an overcoat and its contents, together with several hats, the whole valued at $96 50, from a hat-stand in the hall of the dwelling-house, No. 22 West Thirty-ninth-street, occupied by Mr. James G. Gifford, to whom the stolen property belonged. It appears that Mr. Gifford and his family went out to spend the evening on Monday, and upon their return home they found the front hall-door standing open and the contents of the hat-stand missing. The prisoners above named were arrested soon afterward, and yesterday were committed for examination by Justice Dodge.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

CLOTH THIEVES.

On Monday evening, at about 5 o'clock, a lad entered the cloth store kept by Michael C. De Bevoise, at No. 289 Grand-street, and informed that gentleman that he had just seen three young men steal a piece of cassimere from in front of the store. The proprietor immediately went out in search of the thieves, and came up with them at the corner of Forsyth and Grand streets, where he caused their arrest. The cloth was found in their possession. The trio were committed, in default of $1,000 each, for trial.

MINOR CASES.

Edward Fisher, charged with stealing a quantity of fat from a slaughter-house, and Wm. Maguire, arraigned for stealing a blanket, were each held for trial at Special Sessions in default of the required bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Ingraham and Clerke, J. J. Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
21—Drummond vs. Delgraw.	60—Goodyear, Jr. vs. Ladd.
43—Hatch vs. Brewster.	61—Rawson vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
56—White vs. Farag.	
948—vs.	62—Postley vs. Sherman.
84—Willits vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.	63—Sunnemacker vs. Lanier.
	64—White vs. Williams.
85—Kramtzky vs. Lieli.	65—McCready vs. Thorn.
54—Brinkland vs. Babcock.	67—Gilman vs. Gilman.
55—Lamberger vs. Wescott.	68—Same vs. Same.
	69—Clark vs. Metcalf.
56—Krom vs. Levy.	70—Niblo vs. Benson.
57—Same vs. Same.	71—Edlis vs. Levy.
58—Elston vs. Bristol.	72—Baker vs. Browne.
59—Moore vs. Beaneit.	73—Jaudon vs. Moore.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Justice Sutherland—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

Nos.	Nos.
737—Pollard vs. Smith.	9—Bram vs. Hastings.
683—Zinn vs. Uhfelder.	689—Sherwood vs. Lane.
849—Rothschild vs. Sayles.	759—Curtiss vs. The Mayor.
941—Witte vs. Ulrichs.	781—The Northern Bank vs. Leland.
629—Cahill vs. Palmer.	
947—Naylor vs. Kelly.	384—Vermilye vs. Foote.
461—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.	1047—Cooke vs. Kelly.
	739—Barker vs. Cleveland.
787—Copeland vs. Watson.	955—Murphy vs. The Forty-second-street and Gridley-street Railroad Co.
1025—Ogden vs. Harwood.	
1079—Gridley vs. Dinsmore.	1052—Post vs. Seaman.
1041—Genti vs. Jones.	

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Peckham at No. 73 Duane-street.

Adjourned to Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
61—Watkins vs. Mizener.	865—Burke vs. Donaldson.
26—Graux vs. Pendleton.	369—Hall vs. Carroll.
864—Kurtz vs. Burdsch. Call is No. 241.	225—Moore vs. Schuchman.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2031—Rice et al. vs. Spear.	2819—Spofford vs. Gentil.
2861—Murphy vs. Dargin.	2886—The Cooper Union vs. Hemkie.
2267—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.	2867—Reynolds vs. Schultz.
2821—George, the Count Johannes vs. Fink.	2901—Kelly vs. Union Transportation and Ins. Company.
2859—Cook vs. Genin.	
2879—Stewart vs. Legrain.	1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
2889—Unger vs. the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry R. R. Company.	2433—Schwarz vs. Decker.
	2863—Smith vs. Liegler.
	2905—Barrett vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2906—Smith vs. Prentiss.	2986—Whitaker vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.
778—McFadden vs. Blake.	
2922—Heckscher vs. Grave.	
2910—Fettretch vs. Armstrong.	2980—Hastings vs. Graves.
2714 vs. Quacken-	2948—Whittemore vs. Isidor.
3 —Wilkinson.	3040—McLaren vs. Woodward.
5 —Overbach.	3062—Hillsburgh vs. Twe d.
3 —Koenig.	3051—Stoddart vs. Stodcart.
	3062—The Hope Union Life Insurance Co. vs. Soutter.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
148—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.	540—Bayley vs. Stenton.
142—De Cori vs. Burgess.	150—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
428—McGarraham vs. Waters.	
175—Benham vs. Blaumont.	364—Maas vs. 7th-av. R. R. Company.
92—Hannobj vs. Keys.	
450—Dalton vs. Taylor.	577—Jones vs. The Firemen's Relief Ins. Co.
257—Schnell vs. Van; Horsten.	573—Pomroy vs. Sham.
977—Marshall, Jr. vs. Trask.	580—Wyne vs. Halloway.
148—Bloomer vs. Watson.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
461—McFreeman vs. Street.	1143—Wright vs. Leary.
864—Portens vs. 3d-av. R. Company.	1145—Bogart vs. Newman.
	574—Jones vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co.
889—Jones vs. Com. Ex. Ins. Company.	575—Linock vs. Smock.
975—Nassar vs. Corwin.	576—Hasford vs. Seymour.
135—Barker vs. Stocker.	581—Leggett vs. Leach.
260—Abernathy vs. Bird.	583—Ashmead vs. Martin.
258—Eyner vs. 2d-av. R. R. Company.	584—Wetmore vs. McSpedon.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Gross, J.—Opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Bossey vs. Burgh.	73—Justice vs. Clark.
52—Halsey vs. Gregory.	87—Stettler vs. O'Brien.
—Kinley vs. Nesbitt.	88—Ouet vs. Schlatter.
—Same vs. Same.	90—McMullen vs. Benver.
29—Stephens vs. Sterling.	91—Lefferts vs. Spencer.
46—Smith vs. Spratt.	92—Campbell vs. Shaw.
46—Cozens vs. Speight.	93—Noonan vs. Brewer.
—Mozier vs. Harwood.	94—Healy vs. Fagan.
25—Quinn vs. Taylor.	95—Dunn vs. Friedlander.
—Wagner vs. Stanton.	96—Dry vs. Bossins.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867.

On motion of Hon. R. Johnson, L. E. Holden, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

No. 194.—John A. Cummings, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The State of Missouri in Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to said Supreme Court of Missouri to enter a judgment reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Pike County in this cause; and also with directions to the said Circuit Court to enter an order discharging the defendant, John A. Cummings, from imprisonment, and permitting him to depart without delay.

No. 6.—Original.—Ex parte in the matter of A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, petitioner, and on the petition for leave to practice, &c.

No. 8.—Ex parte in the matter of R. H. Man, of Louisiana, petitioner.—Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court in these cases granting the prayers of petitioners.

ORDER OF COURT.

It is now here ordered by the Court that the amendment to the second rule of this Court, which requires the oath prescribed by the act of Congress of Jan. 24, 1865, to be taken by attorneys and counselors, be and the same is hereby rescinded and annulled.

No. 9.—Original.—*The United States vs. The Hon. Ogden Hoffman, District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of California.*—On motion for Prohibition, &c., Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court overruling the motion for a Prohibition.

No. 51.—Thomas J. Davidson, Plaintiff in Error, vs. W. L. Lanier, Curator, &c., and No. 52, Thomas J. Donaldson, Plaintiff in Error, vs. W. L. Lanier, Curator, &c., in Error to the District Court, United States, for the Northern District of Mississippi.—Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court in these cases, reversing the judgments of the said District Court in these cases, with costs, and remanding the cases to said District Court for a new trial, in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 76.—The Union Manufacturing Company, Appellants, vs. John D. Lounsbury, et. al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Connecticut. Decree of the Circuit Court in this cause affirmed, with costs, by a divided Court.

No. 89.—The United States, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Moses Macdonald et al.—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Attorney General STANBERY, of Counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Practice in Admiralty—Amending Marshal's Return—Staying Marshal of Another District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Jonathan Bischoffsheim vs. The Steamship Circassian.—This was a motion to the Court that the Marshal be directed to amend his return.

The libel was filed to enforce a bottomry bond. On the process issued in the cause the Marshal made this return: "In obedience to the within warrant, I have attached the steamship *Circassian.* * * * Previous to my attachment, the vessel was in the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York."

The libelant applied to this Court for an order directing the Marshal to amend his return, on affidavits by which he claimed to show that the warrant of attachment under which the Sheriff claimed to hold the vessel previous to the Marshal's attachment were void, as being issued without jurisdiction. The motion was not opposed in behalf of the Marshal, but was opposed in behalf of the parties who had the state attachment.

The Marshal of the Eastern District also claiming to hold the vessel under a process issued to him, the libelant asked that a temporary stay of his proceedings, issued by Judge Betts, might be continued.

DECISION.

Shipman J.—I have given the questions involved in this motion, and those with which they are necessarily and directly connected, an extended and careful consideration, and am clear in the conclusion so far as it calls upon the Court to direct the Marshal to amend his return to the process, should be denied. There are serious and almost insurmountable objections to the Court's dictating to the Marshal what return he should make in any given case touching the facts to which the return properly refers. The Marshal, and not the Court, is responsible for the execution of this process, and he should be left free to state what he does in the premises, subject to his responsibility to the law under which he acts. These remarks refer to the material facts touching an officer's action, and not to the mere form of the return. In the case of Wortman *vs.* Conyngham, (1 Pet. C. C. R., 141,) Mr. Justice Washington, after argument of rule to show cause, took the same view, even as to a return on an execution. Much more should it apply to *mesne* process.

If the Marshal desires to amend his return he will be permitted to do so, the Court reserving all questions as to law or fact which may arise in the further progress of the cause.

In view of the peculiar situation of this case, I will continue the order of Judge Betts granted on the application of the rule to show cause, requiring the Marshal of the Eastern District of New-York to stay proceedings against the ship in question until the further order of this Court.

For the motion, Mr. Larocque; in opposition, Mr. Butler, Judge Beebe and Mr. Benedict.

United States Court of Claims—Jan 14, 1867.

Ed. S. Moore vs. The United States.—LORING, J., delivered the opinion of the Court in the case in favor of the claimant.

Geo. D. Riggs vs. The United States.—This case was submitted on the printed briefs of Mr. Carlisle, for claimant, and of Mr. Weed, the Assistant Solicitor, for the United States.

The Right of the State to Tax Property of Corporations Where That Property Consists of Vessels Engaged in Foreign Commerce, Carrying United States Mails, &c.—An Important Question.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 15.

Before Leonard, P. J., and Ingraham and Clerke, J. J.

The People ex rel. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, Relators, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, Respondents.—This in some respects is a highly important case. It was argued yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court. It came up by way of *certiorari* to review the assessment of the relators, who are the Steamship Company named above, for taxes for the year 1866. The relators are a corporation, incorporated by the laws of the State of New-York, and are engaged in the business of transporting freight and passengers and carrying the mails between the port of New-York and Rio de Janeiro in the Empire of Brazil. Their office is located at No. 17 Broadway, in this City, and their entire capital ($1,700,000) is invested in the steamships &c., necessary for the prosecution of their business.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of this City assessed the Company in the above-named sum of $1,700,000, as the value of their capital stock liable to taxation as personal estate. The relators claim that it is not liable to taxation in any amount whatever; first, because its entire capital is invested in steamships, &c., engaged in foreign commerce, and therefore that taxation thereof is within the exclusive control of Congress, under the powers conferred upon the General Government "to regulate foreign commerce," in Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States; second, because the business of the relators, having been carried on under a contract with the United States Government, it is liable to taxation only by Congress.

In support of these propositions, Mr. Charles A. Rapallo, counsel for the Steamship Company, argued as the first point that the capital of the relators, consisting wholly of its steamships, a State tax cannot legally be assessed upon such capital, if the ships themselves are exempt from State taxation. He cited Bank of Commerce Tax, (2 Black, 260; Bank Tax Case, 2 Wallace, pp. 200 210.)

Second—That the vessels of the relators are exempt from State taxation; 1. Because they are employed in foreign commerce; 2. Because they are employed by the Government of the United States in transporting mails; 3. By reason of the provision of the Constitution of the United States, (Art. 1, Sec. 10, subdivision 2,) which prohibits the States from laying any duty on tonnage; 4. By reason of the provision of the Constitution of the United States, (Art. 1, Sec. 9, subdivision 5,) which declares that no preference shall be given by any regulations of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

In support of the doctrine that the vessels in question, being employed by the Government in carrying the mails, are for that reason exempt from taxation, counsel argued that the States cannot tax those means which are employed by the Government of the United States in carrying out the powers vested in it by the Constitution, and cited Weston *vs.* The City of Charleston, (2 Peters, 467,) Bank of Commerce case, (2 Black, p. 260,) McCullough *vs.* The State of Maryland, (4 Wheat., 425,) Osborn *vs.* Bank of United States, (9 Wheaton, p. 738.)

The sixth point argued was that the provisions of Article 1, Section 9 of the Constitution, show that it was intended that the ports of one State should have no advantages over those of another.

The ships belonging to New-York have the right to be put upon an equal footing with those of the other ports of the United States. But if they are subjected to the enormous taxes imposed upon the inhabitants of this City, it is evident that they cannot compete on equal terms with foreign vessels or those owned out of the port of New-York and not subject to a like amount of taxation. All the discriminations made by Congress in the laws regulating tonnage, for the purpose of favoring domestic vessels or vessels manned by American crews, are rendered entirely futile, and by means of State taxation greater burdens are cast upon domestic vessels than uponforeign vessels, which are exempted from State taxation. This is even a greater mischief than it would be to allow the State to impose tonnage duties on all vessels, domestic and foreign.

Mr. David J. Dean, in behalf of the respondents, contended that the relators are not entitled to the exemption claimed, for the reason that the power of taxation is a sovereign power, and is as necessary to the existence of the State for the due administration of their government, as it is essential to the existence and administration of the National Government. Accordingly this power of taxation has ever been recognized as residing in the State and National Governments, without other limitation in either than those imposed by the Federal Constitution, and those arising from the structure of the Government. (*Ex parte* Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, 9 Wheaton, 199; McCullough *vs.* The State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 431.)

The only express constitutional limitation upon the taxing power of the States is that in which they are prohibited from laying any imposts or duties on imports or exports. (Const., Art. 1, Sec. 10, subdivision 2.)

The other limitations upon this power arise from the complex system of the Federal Government, and have their origin in that provision of the Federal Constitution which declares that the Constitution and laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land. (Const., Art 6, subdivision 2.)

It will therefore be conceded that whenever the exercise of the taxing power by the States has been found to interfere with the free and full enjoyment of the powers granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government, or to obstruct the due administration of those powers, or to impede the execution of the constitutional laws of Congress, the exercise of that taxing power has been denied to the States as repugnant to the declared supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws. McCulloch *vs.* State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 316. Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, 9 Wheaton, 199. Weston *vs.* City Council of Charleston, 2 Peters, 449. Osborn *vs.* Bank of the United States, 9 Wheaton, 738. It is upon this last-named limitation upon the authority of the States to exercise the taxing power that the relators attempt to ground their objection to the assessment imposed upon their capital, and rest their claim to exemption from taxation.

The facts upon which the relators rely as bringing them within the principles of the authorities establishing the limitation last noticed are stated in their petition as follows:

First—That the steamships in which their capital is invested are subject to taxation by Congress.

Second—That they are engaged in foreign commerce and in carrying the United States mails. But these facts constitute no valid claim to exemption from State taxation. The power of taxation being concurrent in the States and National Government, it is manifest that the exercise of the power by the one does not impair the right of the other. Each may tax at the same time, and select the same subjects for taxation. (Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, *supra.*)

II.—The fact that the relators' ships are engaged in foreign commerce does not establish the right to exemption claimed. The claim of the relators is predicated upon the assumption that the taxation complained of interferes with the power granted to Congress by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. This section provides that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes. It is not denied but that this grant of power to Congress is exclusive of any right in the States to exercise that same power when its exercise by the State would interfere with that of Congress. But the taxation of the relators is not in any light an interference with the exercise of this power by Congress. There is no such interference. The statute by authority of which the assessment of the relators was imposed does not assume or pretend to regulate commerce with foreign nations, but contents itself with providing for the exercise of an entirely distinct and sovereign power—that of taxation —a power which has been shown to be concurrent in the State and National Governments. (Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, 9 Wheaton, p. 10.)

The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

For the relators, C. A. Rapallo and Messrs. Allen & Foley; for respondents, Mr. D. J. Dean.

The Riot Case.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Jones.

The case of Angus Ross vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, for damages sustained by the riots of July, 1863, (reported yesterday) is still on. The testimony for plaintiff closed to-day, and the evidence for defence will be taken to-morrow morning.

Action for Damages for the Abduction of a Wife.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 15.

Judge Daly, Presiding.

David M. Freeman vs. Zadock Street.—This is an action for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff through act of defendant in enticing away and absconding with his wife, Sarah Freeman—the amount of damages being laid at $10,000. It appeared from the evidence that in April, 1865, plaintiff was living in the usual state of connubial bliss with his wife in the City of Chicago, and that having occasion to be absent from home temporarily he found on his return that the defendant had enticed away his better half, and seduced her to abscond with him to parts unknown. As soon as he had partially recovered from the shock he started in pursuit of the fugitives and traced them to Syracuse, thence to Philadelphia, and thence to this City, where he found them registered at the National Hotel on Thanksgiving eve on the 12th day of July, under the names of C. Steele and lady. On the 20th of July they removed to Earle's Hotel, in Canal-street, where the defendant was soon after arrested in pursuance of a warrant based on the commencement of this action. Considerable testimony was taken, tending to prove that the parties cohabited together while residing at the National Hotel and the Earle House, but no very definite evidence was elicited on that point.

At the conclusion of plaintiff's testimony, counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that there was no proof that defendant enticed away Mrs. Freeman from her husband, or acted the part of a husband to her himself; but the motion was denied, and the Court adjourned till this morning, when the evidence for the defence will be introduced.

Counsel for plaintiff, Peter B. Ross; counsel for defendant, James M. Smith.

Action for Goods Sold and Delivered.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Daly.

Peter S. Schuil vs. Chas S. Archer.—This was an action to recover the value of ten tierces of hams sold by plaintiff to defendant and shipped to Titusville. The defence was that the hams were warranted to be put up so as to keep, and that many of them spoiled in the shipment; in answer to which it was alleged that defendant selected a certain quality of hams against plaintiff's advice, and that he was not responsible for the damage that resulted. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $492.

E. More for plaintiff; D. McMahon for defendant.

An Occupation which the Law will not Protect.

MARINE COURT—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Hearne and a Jury.

George Adler vs. David Rosenstein.—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover $500 damages, resulting to plaintiff's business from water flowing from a sewer constructed by defendant to conduct water from his distillery to the main sewer of the street. The defendant proved that the plaintiff kept a house of ill-fame. The Court charged the Jury that if the plaintiff kept a house of ill-fame he could not recover for any injury to such business, the same being an unlawful business and an indictable offence. The Jury found a verdict for defendant.

Barnaby and Hope for Plaintiff; Brown and Esics for defendant.

An Alleged Austrian Forger on the Wing.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

Deputy Marshals McCay and Dwyer yesterday arrested Adolph William Schwarz, one of the passengers by the steamship *Bremen*, and took him before Commissioner White. It is alleged by Charles T. De Loosey, Austrian Consul General at this port, that the prisoner had committed a forgery in Vienna for the sum of 160,000 florins. Mr. De Loosey received instructions by means of the Atlantic Cable, by which means he was able to make all the necessary arrangements for the capture of Schwartz previous to the arrival of the steamer. On his person was found a draft for $5,500 in gold. He denies having been guilty of forgery, and says his arrest is a political transaction. He intimated that on Thursday he would decide whether he should defend himself against the requisition for his delivery or volunteer to return to Austria without further trouble. The examination has been set down for to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Charles Martin, the sailor charged with killing Joseph Greene, the cook on board the ship *Galena*, while on her passage from New-York to Hamburgh last November, was brought up for examination yesterday. The facts adduced on testimony were substantially what were stated in the TIMES yesterday. The prisoner was discharged, on the ground that the act he committed was purely one of self-defence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 15.

By Barnard, J.

Elizabeth F. French *vs.* Charles W. French; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Judge McCunn.

B. F. Clarke et al. *vs.* C. Freidlander; motion granted without costs. J. B. Gilman *vs.* G. F. Gilman; motion granted without costs. R. P. Parrott *vs.* Knickerbocker Ice Company; motion granted. A. De Young *vs.* J. Havens et al.; motion granted. Peoples' Bank of South Carolina *vs.* R. Logan; motion for commission granted. T. M. North *vs.* T. Platt; order modified; time for defendant to answer shall expire five days after service of this order. J. A. Russell *vs.* C. Haywood; motion granted. C. Pillsburgh *vs.* W. M. Tweed et al.; motion granted without costs. Henry Ahrens *vs.* Wm. Decker; complaint dismissed with costs and $10 costs of this motion. J. W. Braine *vs.* Wm. Wilson et al.; Receiver may be appointed to sell the uncollected debts of the partnership under proper directions, to be contained in the order appointing him; each party to have $10 costs to abide event. Geo. A. Simmons *vs.* Geo. Law; motion granted with costs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion granted with costs. J. J. Colman et al. *vs.* F. Brinkhorst; injunction granted without costs. Same *vs.* C. Haaren; injunction granted with $10 costs. Same *vs.* Geo. F. Meislahn; injunction granted with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Judge Cardozo.

Colton *vs.* Raymond; notice must be given to defendant. Ireland *vs.* Fitzgerald; order granted. Barnard *vs.* Stettheimer; order settled. Henderson *vs.* Hilsbard; order settled. Kinney *vs.* Bradley; findings settled. Boyle *vs.* Toothaker; demurrer overruled, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, upon payment of costs of one of the demurrers. Anson *vs.* Molike; see memorandum.

Violations of the Sunday-Law—Six Liquor-Sellers Fined—Three "Old Fagans"—A "Rounder's" Note.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly

An unusually large number of spectators were present at the Court of Sessions yesterday morning, owing to the fact that ten of the cases on the calendar were for violations of the Excise Law, and the liquor-dealers, and the friends of the accused were anxious to know how the Court would dispose of the matter. The calendar embraced twenty-nine cases of petit larceny, three for keeping disorderly houses, six for assault and battery, one for carrying concealed weapons, two for violations of the Health laws and ten for violations of the Excise law.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The first case called of the violators of the Excise law was that of Ernest Paustian, who keeps a grocery and liquor store at No. 49 West Broadway. He has no license, as the Excise Board refused to permit groceries and liquor to be sold on the same premises. Paustian's offence, however, consisted in keeping his place open on Sunday, and having his liquors exposed in the usual week-day manner, the law expressly requiring that all places where liquor is sold must be effectually closed on Sunday. An officer passing saw the place open and the liquors exposed, although no sale was taking place, and some customers purchasing groceries. The counsel moved for the dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that it was not proven that liquor had been offered for sale, and that the Police authorities had granted until the 19th inst. for unlicensed persons to dispose of their stock on hand. The Court held that by granting admission to his place on Sunday the defendant had violated the law. In reference to the Police Commissioners having granted until the 19th inst. in which unlicensed persons were to close business, that was simply a matter of convenience to the Police, and in no way binding upon the Court. The law had been reviewed by the higher Courts and pronounced valid, and this Court was bound to take cognizance of any violations of it, whether they occurred before or after a certain date, fixed solely for the convenience of the Police. The law was a law of the State, and could not be affected by local regulations—it must be enforced as it stood. The prisoner was found guilty, but in consideration of its being his first offence, and his probable ignorance of all the requirements of the law, the Court imposed the lowest penalty, $30 fine.

Frederick Willard, proprietor of a lager-bier saloon at No. 93 Hudson-street, was arraigned on a similar charge. He had ostensibly closed his place at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, but an officer caught him letting his customers out stealthily at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The officer took advantage of the door being open, and going inside found the place wearing its customary week-day appearance. No sales of liquor were being made; the place was simply open and liquor exposed to view. The prisoner was found guilty and fined $30.

Frederick Jager, keeper of a grocery and liquor store at No. 81 Norfolk-street, had his side-door open on Sunday morning, liquor exposed and customers in waiting. Fined $30.

Henry Remkee, grocery and liquor-store, No. 228 Church-street, had his place open, liquor on view, and customers making purchases at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. Fined $30.

Henry Taule, No. 164 Thompson-street, near Houston, groceries and liquor, had side door open on Sunday morning, and liquor exposed. Fined $30.

Herman Haus, No. 30 Walker-street, had his place open Sunday morning for the sale of liquors and groceries. A Sergeant of Police saw the offence, but instead of making the arrest himself, sent a patrolman, who saw nothing, to do so, and to make the complaint, the Sergeant not even appearing as a witness. The Court directed the officer in charge of the Court squad to report the Sergeant to the Police Commissioners for neglect of duty. The prisoner, in consequence of such neglect on the part of the Sergeant was acquitted. The other cases were adjourned until Saturday next, to enable the prisoners to secure counsel.

OUR ITALIAN FAGANS.

Three dirty-looking Italians, named Granbelista Crobo, Giovanna Galiarda and Louis D. Lucca, were charged with keeping disorderly houses at Nos. 17 and 19 Baxter-street. These persons are the nearest approach to "Old Fagin, the Jew," as described by Charles Dickens, that this City affords. The places they keep are the resort of young vagabonds—street boys, bootblacks, newsboys, fiddlers, singers and young thieves, whose ages vary from 8 to 18 years, to assemble in dens nightly, to gamble, drink and learn every thing that is bad. The older ones lead away younger boys from their homes, and the police have frequently been compelled to invade the premises, and by force restore youthful vagabonds to their parents. On Saturday night last Capt. Jourdan, of the 15th Precinct, made a raid on these infamous dens, and from the three took out 110 boys, who were found playing cards and billiards, and perfecting themselves in rowdyism. On the evidence of several officers the defendants were found guilty, and the two first named were fined $50 each, and sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary. Lucca having pleaded guilty, was let off with $50 fine and two months imprisonment.

A COMPLAINANT FINED.

John Donovan was charged by William Close with having stolen several articles of clothing from a boarding-house. It appeared that the complainant had received from a brother of the accused $68 to settle the matter, and when the case was called at the last session the complainant suddenly disappeared. This running away the Court construed into a contempt, and fined Close $25, which he paid with an ill-grace. There being no evidence against Donovan, he was acquitted.

HELPING TO PAY THE RENT.

Michael Kavanagh, a good-looking boy about 14 years of age, was charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $1 50, from Miss Amanda Ferguson. The lady was walking in Sixth-avenue with the wallet in her hand, when the prisoner ran against her, seized the pocket-book and disappeared. An officer saw the occurrence and arrested the young rascal. The boy alleged as an excuse for the theft that his father was laid up with rheumatism and could not pay the rent, "and, your Honor, I did'nt know what to do, so I stole the lady's money; I offered to work for her and pay her back, but she would'nt take me." The Court thought the prisoner a bad boy, and sentenced him to the House of Refuge till he is of age.

AN ANGRY WOMAN.

Bernard Rice was charged with stealing a piece of timber from a German. He was found guilty, and the Court asked him if he had any home.

Irish Woman (in the audience)—He has, yer Honor; he's a wife and two children, and the wife was confined again this morning, and has no one to take care of her or provide for her or the children.

In consideration of this state of facts, the Court let the prisoner off with five days in the City Prison.

Irish Woman (to complainant, as he walked out)—"Ah! ye d—d Dutch cuss, ye; I'd like to be behind you a minute till I'd give a good kick, so I would, ye cabbage-aitin' Dutchman." The irate Celt was speedily hurried out of Court.

A PERSONAL APPEAL.

John Clark, a homeless vagabond, was called to answer a charge of larceny. His countenance was a familiar one, dissipation and filth having left its traces upon him in such a manner as not easily to be forgotten. As he came out of the prisoner's box he slipped a note into the officer's hand, requesting him to pass it up to "His Honor." The following is a copy of the document which was written on a scrap of paper as dirty as the face of the prisoner:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

JUDGE DOWLING: Your HONOR:—Since I was before you last I have ben to worke and kep sober. But I get out of worke and couldn't get none so I went to drinking Rum and got Drunk and done the crime. If you will favor me this time I never will drink Rum no more or steal again. I never would have done it this time if I had not been Drunk do be kind enuff to favor me this time with short sentens.

JOHN CLARK.

He was sent to the penitentiary for two months.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Petit Larceny.—Duncan White and George Wilson, House of Refuge 1 year; John Hughes, Penitentiary 6 months; Dudley Bickford, fined $50; Edward McGarrity and William E. Burke, House of Refuge 1 year; Michael Quigley, 3 months Penitentiary; Samuel Burrell, 4 months Penitentiary; John Mulligan, Penitentiary 3 months; Mary Parker, Penitentiary 3 months; Mary Wilson, Penitentiary 1 month.

Assault and Battery.—Patrick Welch, beating his wife, Penitentiary 6 months; Eliza Conlon, fined $25; Patrick McKenna, House of Refuge 1 year.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russell.

BURGLARS SENT TO SING SING.

Thomas Wilson pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He broke into the liquor store of George Allers, No. 256 South-street, on the night of the 31st of December last, and stole clothing of the value of $33 50. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Constantine McPoland pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 24th of December last he broke into the grocery store of George Hewison, No. 285 West Twenty-seventh-street, and stole a chest of tea and some tobacco, of the value of $40. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A BRACE OF FURRIERS.

Elizabeth Collins and Maria Stuart, ladies of the large apron profession, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, having on the 18th of December last gone into the store of Chas. A. Herpick, No. 37 Maiden-lane, ostensibly to purchase furs, and while engaged looking at various specimens, succeeded in secreting about their persons mink furs to the value of $250. They were remanded for sentence.

NOT A BURGLAR BUT A THIEF.

Francis Rourke, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of petit larceny. He was charged with having, on the night of the 16th of November, broken into the grocery store of Henry Quinn, No. 442 West Forty-second-street, and stolen therefrom a watch, an overcoat and a revol

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, [illegible] Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Rachel Noah, Miss Ida Vernon, Messrs. Barton Hill, Leffingwell, Duell, Duff, Donaldson, Decker, Miss Cushing, Miss Andrews.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—FRA DIAVOLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss [illegible]son, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss [illegible] Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE PEARL OF SAVOY and SPIRIT OF JACK SHEPPARD.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. UN BALLA MASCHERA, RUNNING THE BLOCKADE, LORD LOVEL, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TENTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS EVENING, GRAND CONCERT, by Mr. Alfred H. Pease and a number of amateur vocalists.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress.

WALDEN'S OPERA HOUSE.
Paterson, N. J.
THIS EVENING, THE IRON MASK. James W. Wallack.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The last of the French transports for Vera Cruz, intended to convey home the French troops from Mexico, sailed from Toulon Monday evening. A detachment of the French troops has already arrived in France.

A terrible storm occurred on the 14th in the Bay of Naples. Twenty-four vessels were wrecked, but no lives are reported lost.

The British Government advises Greece to remain neutral in the quarrel between Turkey and Candia.

A Vienna official paper deprecates the political opposition to the Austrian Government on the part of its subjects.

A dispatch from London says that the ice on the lake in Regent's Park broke through, yesterday, while crowded with skaters. About thirty persons were drowned.

Late telegrams from Hong Kong make no mention of a commercial panic in that city.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday various petitions and memorials were presented; among them, against the contraction of the currency; for a specific tax of $5 per thousand on domestic cigars; for the imposition of a duty on imported oil-paintings; for the passage of the tariff bill of the last session; and for the passage of a bill prohibiting intemperate persons from holding office under the Government. The credentials of Mr. CAMPBELL, Senator-elect from South Carolina, were presented, and ordered to lie on the table. Mr. HOWARD called up his resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into and report the present relations between France and Mexico, the action of the Executive Department of our Government, and the present prospects of an early withdrawal of the French troops. Mr. HOWARD spoke at length upon the progress of the contest in Mexico, and the present condition of the contending parties. Mr. SUMNER arose to reply, but the morning hour having expired, debate was cut off. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up, and Messrs. JOHNSON and BUCKALEW spoke against its adoption. Mr. HOWE, by request, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. SUMNER proposed another, that the appointment of any officers by the President or heads of Departments, whose salary shall exceed $1,000 per annum, shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. CRAGIN and FESSENDEN, as calculated to cumber the business of the Senate. Pending the discussion of the amendment the Senate adjourned.

The House instructed the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the peonage slave-trade existing in New Mexico and Colorado, and to report an act to secure to every person within the nation liberty and equality before the law, without distinction of race or color. The Joint Committee on Retrenchment was directed to inquire whether any gold in the New-York Sub-Treasury has been loaned during the past month, and if so, on what security and to what amount. Mr. WARD asked leave to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the manner in which the recent election in Maryland was conducted; but objection was made, and the resolution was not received. The bill for the admission of Nebraska was taken up, and an amendment was offered by Mr. BOUTWELL, requiring the Legislature to pass a law giving equal rights to all the citizens of the State before it shall be admitted. Mr. BOUTWELL spoke in favor of his amendment, and the debate was continued by several members, including Messrs. STEVENS, RAYMOND, BINGHAM and others, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 87 yeas to 70 nays. The bill as amended was then adopted—103 yeas to 55 nays. The same amendment was adopted with reference to the bill admitting Colorado as a State, and the bill was then passed. A petition was presented, numerously signed by citizens of Richmond, requesting that Judge UNDERWOOD be appointed Provisional Governor of Virginia.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate on Monday evening a resolution was adopted requesting the Trustees and managers of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, to report to the Senate the number of inmates [illegible] and the amount of money received during the past two years, and the number of persons the [illegible]. The President [illegible] Senator COLLINS would be Chairman of the Canal Committee, and that Senator WEEKS would act on all committees to which ex-Senator HOYT had been attached.

In the Assembly several bills were noticed: among them for the protection of the drovers and butchers of New-York; to repeal the acts establishing the State Inebriate Asylum; to prevent bribery and fraudulent voting; and to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Queens County. Bills were introduced to reduce the number and salary of clerks of the Police Courts of this City, and to abolish the City Board of Supervisors and confer their powers upon the Board of Aldermen. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether, according to the Constitution, a sufficient number of affirmative votes were cast at the last general election to order a Convention to revise the Constitution. A resolution in relation to a survey of the Oneida Lake Canal by the State Engineer and Surveyor, was laid on the table.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. ANDREWS presented the petition of the Metropolitan Board of Health for an amendment to the Health Law. Mr. MURPHY gave notice of a bill to authorize the sale of lands in Brooklyn for arrears of water rates. Notice was also given of a bill to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad by exempting town bonds from taxation. Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING was elected to the United States Senate, on the part of the Senate, receiving twenty-four votes to two for HENRY C. MURPHY and one for GEORGE F. COMSTOCK.

In the Assembly the Speaker announced Messrs. BLAUVELT and FREAR as additional members of the Committee on Insurance. At noon the Speaker announced the special order, the election of a United States Senator in place of Hon. IRA HARRIS, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next. The Clerk called the roll of members, with the following result: For ROSCOE CONKLING, 77; for HENRY C. MURPHY, 41; and Mr. CONKLING was declared the nominee on the part of the Assembly. The Putnam County contested seat case was taken up. Discussion ensued up to the hour of adjournment, when it was made the special order for this morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

During the progress of the late terrible fire at Vicksburgh a wholesale system of pillaging was carried on, and it is reported that skiffs were plying all night to the Louisiana side, carrying goods and valuables. Attempts were frequently made during the fire to apply the torch to portions of the town then untouched, and it is averred that in some instances these efforts were crowned with success. In some places fire broke out in houses where no danger was apprehended.

A serious accident occurred to a passenger train on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad on Sunday night last, caused by the breaking of a rail. Several cars passed over the break safely, but the sleeping car was less fortunate, and the train was thrown down an embankment thirty feet high. Eleven passengers were injured; among them Messrs. S. W. BULLOCK and GEORGE D. GREGORY, of this City, who received cuts and bruises.

The friends of Hon. SIMON CAMERON met at a hotel in Harrisburgh, Pa., yesterday, to congratulate him upon his election to the United States Senate. Mr. CAMERON, in response, thanked them for their kind and cordial greeting, and alluded to the present struggle as the last one of his political life. He stated that he hoped to live to see the word *white* stricken from the Pennsylvania Constitution, and the spirit of caste based upon color utterly destroyed.

The Treasury Department has received information of the arrest of an old and experienced smuggler, named ALLEN, near Detroit, Mich., and the seizure of a considerable quantity of smuggled whisky and Cuba tobacco, which he had succeeded in getting into the United States without the payment of duties.

Gen. KIDDOO, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, has issued an order, in which he directs that the Labor Law passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State of Texas, and approved Nov. 1, 1866, will be disregarded by Sub-Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau, and any contracts made in accordance with its provisions will not be approved.

A prize fight for $1,000, between COLYER and MCGLADE, took place on Tuesday morning at Goldsborough, Penn., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and resulted in a victory for COLYER. Only three rounds were fought, and the conflict occupied but ten minutes. MCGLADE was badly injured. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

The Local Inspectors of New-Orleans have investigated the circumstances attending the recent burning of the steamer *Fashion*, by which so many lives were lost, and they report that the fire was occasioned by sparks from the chimney falling upon the cotton on deck, which, contrary to the express direction of the law, was not covered.

By the burning of the steamer *Sunny South*, at Portland, on the Alabama River, on Friday last, 1,000 bales of cotton were destroyed. The loss was $175,000. The cargo was fully insured, and there was $10,000 insurance on the boat.

Hon. DANIEL MARCY, of Portsmouth, who was a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, was nominated for the same position by the Democratic Convention for the First New-Hampshire District, at Dover, yesterday.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, held in Buffalo, Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, of Syracuse, was elected Director in place of the late DEAN RICHMOND.

A Washington dispatch states that the House Committee on the Judiciary have examined several volunteer witnesses on the impeachment question, but that none have yet been subpœnaed.

United States Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, was reëlected by the State Legislature yesterday. Hon. CHARLES D. DRAKE was also elected to the Senate from Missouri yesterday.

The Legislature of West Virginia met yesterday, and Gov. BOREMAN delivered his message. The Senate adopted a resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON was elected to the United States Senate yesterday by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Constitutional Amendment has been ratified by the State of Illinois.

LOCAL NEWS.

A meeting of ladies was held last evening in the chapel of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn. The object of the meeting was to organize a ladies' temperance association, with the view of influencing all ladies of the city to discountenance the use of spirituous liquors in their families, and to lend their aid and influence in every direction for the cause of temperance. Addresses were delivered by several reverend gentlemen present, and a Committee of ladies appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. The attendance was large, and the meeting an enthusiastic one.

Officer MULLIGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested JOHN ROGERS, of No. 34 Howard-street, charged with keeping a disorderly house, the resort of thieves and prostitutes. Three young women were arrested at the same time in fantastic attire. They gave their names as EMMA STANLY, FRANCES SMITH and NELLIE SMYTH. These girls made charges of gross abuse, which they alleged they had received at the hands of ROGERS. He was committed for trial, by Justice HOGAN, without bail.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices DOWLING and KELLY, six liquor-dealers were convicted of keeping their places open and liquor exposed to view on Sunday last. It being the first offence of each, the lowest penalty the law provides—$30 fine—was imposed on each. Three other similar cases were adjourned, and one was dismissed.

The Supreme Court Circuit, Part II., held by Justice PECKHAM, of Albany, has adjourned to Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M. This interregnum takes place in consequence of the engagements of several counselors in the Court of Appeals, in the Supreme Court in Washington, and in the General Term of the Supreme Court, now in session in this district.

Quite a number of men were arrested yesterday by Capt. HARTT and several officers of the Harbor Police, charged with theft to a large amount of property along the docks owned by several steamboat companies. The extent of the depredations will reach, it is supposed, fully $15,000. This morning the examination will be resumed before Justice HOGAN.

A young man named MICHAEL O'DONNELL, residing at No. 87 Madison-street, committed suicide last evening, in the dry goods store No. 25 Catharine-street, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. The cause assigned was a depression of spirits occasioned by the recent loss of his situation and the want of employment thereafter. An inquest will be held to-day.

Yesterday a young man named JAMES H. DIX was arrested and brought before Justice HOGAN, charged with stealing wearing apparel from the St. Charles Hotel, Broadway. The chambermaid testified that she saw the prisoner leave the room. Justice HOGAN committed him for examination.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered his second lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, last evening, in the Academy of Music. There was a good attendance, but not so large as at the lecture on the "Amazon." The subject of the lecture last evening was the "Animals of Brazil."

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, twelve cases were disposed of in various ways. Two burglars were sent to State Prison for two years and six months each, and two prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each. Others were discharged.

ADOLPH WILLIAM SCHWARTZ was arrested by United States officers yesterday on the charge of having committed a forgery involving 160,000 florins, in Vienna, Austria.

Rev. Mr. BURGHARDT delivered an interesting lecture in Rev. Dr. DOWLING's Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, last evening, the subject being "Three Years with the Boys in Blue."

CHARLES MARTIN, charged with the murder of JOSEPH GREENE on the ship *Galena*, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner OSBORN, on the ground that the act was one of self-defence.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice G. G. BARNARD presiding, in the case entitled ELIZABETH F. FRENCH *vs.* CHARLES W. FRENCH.

Gold was 135 per cent. yesterday. Exchange on London 109⅜@109½. Money in good supply at 7 per cent. The Public Funds steady, and the Railways active.

Breadstuffs were generally lower yesterday, with some export inquiry for grain, chiefly for Corn, Rye and Barley. Provisions were firmer and in fair demand. Cotton was quiet and heavy. Foreign Merchandise was lightly dealt in at previous quotations. The Freight engagements were heavier.

The number of Beef Cattle received at all the yards in New-York, for the weekly supply, is 4,400. A few extras were sold for 17½c. ℔ lb., net weight. Only a small number of the best lots brought over 16c. ℔ lb. The general selling price was about 14c. ℔ lb., net weight. The poorest lots brought only 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. The number of Milch Cows is 64 for the week. The prices range from $45 to $125 ℔ head. Fair Cows were sold for $65 ℔ head. The number of Calves is only 269. Fat Calves sell quickly at 13c.@14c. ℔ lb., live weight. Common to good Calves brought 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. Poor ones brought only 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. The receipts of Sheep are heavy for the week, numbering 18,682. A few were sold as high as 7½c. ℔ lb. live, gross weight. Most of the good Sheep brought only 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. Hundreds of poor Sheep were sold for 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Swine are heavy, trade dull and prices low. The number for the week is 20,482. The best Western, corn-fed Swine brought, at the close of the market, 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. live, gross weight. Dressed, the same quality sold slowly at 8c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.

Slanders in Congress—The President Denounced as an Assassin.

When the Hon. BEN. LOAN, a member of Congress from Missouri, introduced his resolution charging President JOHNSON with sundry high crimes and misdemeanors, the *Tribune* remarked that he was evidently a "weak-minded person ambitious to figure in the newspapers." Stronger-minded men than Mr. LOAN have not been free from this ambition; but few men of any mind at all would be eager to figure, either in newspapers or in Congress, in precisely the character which Mr. LOAN has selected for his *début*.

His resolution came up for consideration on Monday, and Mr. LOAN read, according to the fashion of the day, a written speech, repeating and amplifying with due emphasis the charges made in his resolution. One of these charges, as presented in his speech, was that of complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN, upon which the fervid LOAN dwelt with a zest peculiar to the school of politicians to which he belongs. It happened by some extraordinary accident that one member of the House, Mr. HALE, of this State, was listening to the speech; and what is still more extraordinary, it struck him that a charge of assassination, made in his place, in ordinary debate, by a member of Congress, against the President of the United States, was not in order. Mr. HALE accordingly called the attention of the Speaker to the subject; but the Speaker ruled that it was in order, inasmuch as the resolution and the speech were both in the nature of steps preliminary to impeachment, which was a proceeding expressly warranted by the Constitution. The Speaker being clearly right, Mr. HALE did not press that point. But he did press another upon Mr. LOAN himself. He appealed to him whether he did not deem it due to his own self-respect, as well as to the dignity of the House and the nation, not to make such a charge without submitting at the same time something in the nature of evidence to support it. Mr. LOAN did not. The matter, he said, would be investigated by the proper Committee, and, he did not doubt, to the entire satisfaction of the gentleman from New-York. Mr. HALE begged permission to ask him, further, whether Mr. LOAN did not think he ought at least to say that *he had knowledge* of facts which would sustain the charge he had made. But the lambent LOAN refused, not to answer, but to allow the question to be put; and as he had possession of the floor, it could not be put without his consent.

Mr. LOAN is evidently unconscious of having done anything discreditable to himself, in which he may be right—or calculated to reflect discredit upon the country, which is not so clear. His personal opinion on the point is a matter of little consequence, but it is more significant that the House of Representatives should seem equally indifferent to the effect of such infamous calumnies, uttered by its own members, who at the same time refuse to be responsible for them, upon the President of the United States. Whether they believe them to be true or not, the members of the House sympathize with and share the spirit which prompts such assaults. The party ends to be accomplished and the personal resentments to be gratified blind the majority of Congress to their effect upon the reputation of the country at home and abroad. If the charge is believed to have the slightest foundation in fact, the United States stand before the world with an accomplice in assassination as their Executive head—as their only organ of communication and intercourse with other nations. If it is not believed, Congress must be deemed less careful of its own dignity than any company of pot-house brawlers in the world.

Mr. LOAN's resolution is still before the House awaiting its action. But the Judiciary Committee has been directed to inquire into the general charges against the President, and this among them. We trust it will make that inquiry as prompt as possible. It cannot evade it nor delay it without lending its influence to calumnies which it permits to circulate without investigation. It is impossible that such charges as those made by Mr. LOAN, in his place in Congress, should be wholly without effect upon the public mind both at home and abroad. We presume that every intelligent man conversant with the facts of history will have no difficulty in branding them as utterly false and slanderous. But thousands will see the charges who have no information upon the subject to which they relate, and upon all such those charges will have an effect. They may not fully believe them, but they will not know them to be untrue; and they will have at least the suspicion that the head of this Republic, charged with the execution of its laws, representing its dignity, its character and its power to all other nations of the earth, is an accomplice in assassination and murder.

The Judiciary Committee owe it to themselves and the country to make a prompt report upon this matter. They should lose no time in making full investigation into it and in requiring Mr. LOAN to make good the charge he has made, or at least to bring to their knowledge the evidence on which he makes it. We risk very little in saying that he has not the slightest particle of such evidence. He has made the charge in the mere wantonness of party feeling,—to gratify his personal and political resentments,—and, to promote, by what he deems the most eligible method, his own political advancement. But the Committee should lose no time in ascertaining the truth, and in giving it to the country. By every day of needless delay they will make themselves accomplices in this outrageous and disgraceful calumny.

The Prohibitionists at Washington.

The wool and iron interests, it is said, exult in the triumph achieved over Mr. WELLS by the incorporation into the Senate Tariff Bill of Customs duties that will be practically prohibitory. As a further trophy of victory—the report runs—they call for the dismissal from the office of Revenue Commissioner of the man who dared to confront their extravagant pretensions, and to prove them untenable in the light of reason and experience.

The exultation is not groundless. With regard to wools and woolen manufactures especially, Mr. FESSENDEN's bill imposes rates but little removed from those of the House bill of last session, and far in excess of those recommended by Mr. WELLS. Thus—by way of illustration—upon unwashed wool of the lowest grade, the present duty is three to six cents per lb.; Mr. WELLS proposes six cents; the Senate and House bills, respectively, impose ten cents and ten per cent. *ad valorem* in addition. Mr. WELLS' rates for wools of the second class are, roundly speaking, doubled. For woolen cloths, Mr. WELLS suggests a duty of twenty-five cents per pound, and in addition forty per cent. *ad valorem;* the Senate bill levies forty-five cents, (five cents less than the House bill,) and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. On blankets and woolen and worsted yarns, the specific duties proposed are exactly double those recommended by Mr. WELLS, while the additional *ad valorem* duties remain as at present. The specific duty proposed for hosiery doubles the rate now in force, and maintains the same *ad valorem* addition. On wearing apparel composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty is to be advanced from twenty-four cents to fifty; and so on through the list. In every leading item the increase proposed is simply enormous.

Changes in the classification of many of the articles under the head of iron render it more difficult to institute precise comparisons. But the increase of duties proposed is correspondingly large, as well over the rates in force as over those proposed by Mr. WELLS.

The fact must be provoking to Mr. WELLS, whose proposed bill is essentially a compromise between the results of his own investigation and the greed of special and very powerful interests. In his report he does violence to much of his own reasoning, with the view of mollifying his opponents and acquiring support for his scheme as a whole. But the growers and manufacturers of wool, and the miners and manufacturers of iron, not only press their full demands, but have succeeded in enlisting the Senate Committee in their cause. Mr. WELLS' logic and statistics are as nothing before their combined influence.

This is the more to be regretted because the interests which have proved so powerful for wrong, are of all interests the least entitled to the aid of prohibitory duties. The history of the iron trade is fraught with evidence of the evils that have flowed from reliance upon "protection" instead of the conditions that govern wholesome trade. The natural conditions of success are found in the United States. We have an abundance of iron ore, of excellent quality; it is easily reached; in most cases it admits of relatively cheap transportation, and the coal required for smelting is equally abundant and accessible. If the iron trade has not been remarkably profitable, then, we must search for an explanation of the circumstance elsewhere than in natural causes. Recklessness, inexperience, ill-judgment, are among the causes of failure; though to these must doubtless be added the dearness of labor as compared with the manufacture in Europe. With this single exception, all the elements of success exist here. If, with these advantages, the ironmasters cannot grow rich without the help of prohibitory duties, it may well be doubted whether the country is bound to sacrifice interests much greater than theirs for their exclusive benefit.

The case of the growers and manufacturers of wool is yet more flagrant. Upon this point the facts adduced by Mr. WELLS are very striking. So far as the wool-growers are concerned, he shows by reference to the prices of domestic wool, from 1827 to 1862, that "the periods when the American wool-grower has obtained the highest rates for his products have been coincident with those of the lowest tariffs." This is particularly true of the period from 1858 to 1860, when wools of certain grades were admitted free of duty. The explanation rendered by Mr. WELLS is terse enough to be clear. During the periods referred to, he remarks, "the American manufacturer was enabled to produce cheaply and sell cheaply, and competing advantageously with the foreign producer, to furthermore sell largely;" and under the increased consumption which followed, the supply of domestic wool became inadequate to the demand. The manufacture prospered, moreover, because all this time the manufacturer was unincumbered and unrestricted in his purchase of raw materials.

Reasoning by analogy, it would seem that the admission of wool free would confer upon the manufacturer advantages equivalent to protective duties, while the impetus to the manufacture thus obtained would occasion a renewal of the profitable demand for the raw product which prevailed during the period embraced in Mr. WELLS' statement. On the other hand, the claim of the manufacturer to protection affords a *prima facie* justification for the claim of the grower; so that the profit expected from high duties on manufactured goods is to a large extent consumed in the loss of the benefit arising from free access to the raw material. And the farmer who imagines that the duties imposed on foreign wool are so much money in his own pocket, will find to his sorrow that his extra gains are not more than sufficient to meet the general advance of prices which must follow the imposition of prohibitory duties on woolen goods.

Meanwhile the demands of the wool-growers have ruined one branch of manufacture. What is known as combing wool, although little grown in the United States, is grown to a great extent in Canada, and its free importation thence, under the Reciprocity Treaty, stimulated the worsted manufacture to an unusual degree. From 1860 to 1865 its development was unprecedented; the capital invested in the manufacture having risen to eight millions of dollars, and the yearly value of products to ten millions, exclusive of delaines. Last Spring the Reciprocity arrangement came to an end; Canadian combing wool, although not entering into competition with our own wools, became subject to a heavy duty; and the few months which have since elapsed have sufficed to bring about what Mr. WELLS describes as "the almost complete annihilation of the worsted manufacture." Of course the worsted manufacturers hope for prohibitory duties in their behalf. But the folly of the prohibitory system could not be more effectively illustrated than by this exclusion of an article which does not enter into competition with our own products. One folly necessitates another, and the country suffers from both.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN NEW-YORK.—Through the labors of the National, State and local authorities, we are likely to have some very fine public buildings in this City within the next few years. Though there has been great knavery about the contracts for the New Court-house in the City Hall Park, it is certainly a very noble building that is now approaching completion, and one which will prove an architectural ornament to the City. Then at the lower end of the same Park we are to have the new Post-office building erected by the United States. We trust the management of this will fall into competent hands, and that we shall have a building worthy of the City—at once commodious and imposing. We believe that, as the Government has got the ground so cheap, it will be inclined to act liberally as regards the structure. There should be no delay in setting about the work, for the postal interests of the country as well as of the City suffer by reason of the inadequate accommodation afforded by the present ridiculous building. We expect also that the State Legislature will, at this session, make provision for the erection of suitable markets to supply the necessities of the City. In this case we do not want structures that are imposing in an architectural point of view, but extensive, commodious, convenient buildings, easy of access to marketmen on the one hand and to citizens on the other. Beside the Post-office, the General Government ought at once to make provision for the erection of a proper building for the United States Courts. Their present place of meeting in Chambers-street is as discreditable a concern as the Old Dutch Post-office; and, unfortunately, it is as expensive as it is discreditable. This City pays taxes enough to the Government to entitle it to fair treatment in these matters. And beside, as was pointed out by one of the speakers on the subject in Congress, such a building as the Post-office, and, we may add, as the Court-house, serve not only local uses: they are rather national in the scope of their transactions. From the New-York Post-office are distributed all the European mails for the entire country, beside many others of the great national mails. In the Federal Courts of this City, in like manner, a vast proportion of the business of the country is disposed of; and during the late war the bulk of the prize cases, involving millions of property, were tried in this City. It is therefore the duty of the Government to take just and comprehensive views in these cases, and give us, at least, as good treatment as the small Western towns.

FRENCH INFLUENCE IN EUROPE.—The year has hardly begun before we have proof that the maintenance of the peace of Europe and the control of the destinies of nations is by no means in the hands of NAPOLEON, as a great part of the world have for some years believed. There can be no doubt of the sincerity of his recent repeated declarations in favor of peace; and when, on New-Year's Day last, he expressed his wishes for the "stability of thrones and the prosperity of nations," and his "hope that we are entering upon a new era of peace and conciliation," it was presumed that the programme of the present year was settled. But in the meantime the Greek revolt spread, the rupture between Turkey and Greece takes place, the Sclavonic subjects of the Porte threaten a general uprising, the Russian Court openly encourages the insurgents, and the Turkish Empire gives signs of the inevitable collapse. It is evident to any intelligent observer that these things need to go but a little further to involve both Russia and Austria in them, and to induce them to take a hand in settling affairs without consulting the pleasure of NAPOLEON III. The latter, it is true, might have something to say before it was over; but the weight of his word would depend on the power of his cannon. In fact, it would seem from what is now transpiring, and what is likely to take place this year in Europe, that NAPOLEON is not in all cases consulted about the destinies of the world. And yet so wide is the idea that he is so consulted that the London *Times*, of the 2d inst., in referring to his New-Year's speech, said:

> "The mind which guides events must have some foreknowledge of what a twelve-month may bring about. Seven years ago a few words spoken to the Ambassador of a mighty monarch portended the loss of the finest province in his master's Empire. This year the hopes and wishes of NAPOLEON for peace *ought to be equivalent to a guarantee of its continuance.*"

The mind here referred to "which guides events" can hardly be said to have guided the Prusso-Austrian war last year, and it does not look any more as though it were guiding now.

HEAVY COTTON EXPORTS.—During the week ending yesterday, there were exported from this port 13,550 bales of cotton, valued at $2,-221,224. This is the most extensive single week's business reported for some time past. The currency value of all produce and merchandise exports for the week is returned by the Custom-house officials at $4,256,658, against $3,716,624 the preceding week.

THE ABANDONMENT OF MEXICO BY THE FRENCH.—The French troops in Mexico are doubtless by this time engaged in their march from the cities of the interior to the seaboard for embarkation. They have been gathering in the capital from their different military stations throughout the country for some time, and the entire body was announced to commence their movement a week ago toward Vera Cruz, which place they were expected to reach by the first of February. Some weeks would then be occupied in the labor of embarkation, after which the four years' occupation of Mexico comes to a close. It appears by letters from different parts of Mexico that the Liberals have occupied the various towns as fast as they were abandoned by the French; and though such native Imperialist Generals as MEJIA and MIRAMON pretend to have command of great districts of country in the interest of MAXIMILIAN, it is little better than a pretence. There is, therefore, not much hope for MAXIMILIAN's Congress of representatives from all parts of Mexico. As between the native Presidents and pretenders, the Mexicans seem generally to adhere to JUAREZ. We hear of no demonstrations in favor of ORTEGA since the affair at Matamoras, and as for SANTA ANNA, he is nowhere even mentioned. The Church Party will adhere to MAXIMILIAN as long as they can, and will then doubtless try their fortunes under their old leader, MIRAMON. But the chances of power are for the time being with JUAREZ. When he gets to the capital he will convene the National Congress, as provided by the Constitution, and then Mexico will have the opportunity of enjoying her [illegible] regular course of revolutions, undisturbed by foreign intervention.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Shortly before the assembling of the present Legislature, we expressed a hope that one of its earliest acts at the present session would be the passage of a bill *abolishing the Board of Supervisors* of this county. The body is an anomaly, an expense, a source of gross corruption, and a nuisance. It is an entirely unnecessary body; its existence is conducive to no public interest; and, as we showed before, it is utterly out of place in the County of New-York, because the territorial area of the City and county is precisely the same. It is a bad complication in machinery which is otherwise intolerably bad, and furnishes a facile enginery to municipal knaves in addition to the other means under their control. We have exposed some of its more flagrant and infamous acts of public robbery from time to time; and we have also exposed the curious pretensions it made some time since of investigating the charges of corruption which were brought against it. But we are convinced that exposures in this case are of as little avail as in the case of the Common Council. The only way to *cure* the thing is to *kill* it; and in urging the Legislature to this step, we have only desired to forestall the action that will doubtless be taken by the Constitutional Convention. We have the satisfaction of stating that a bill providing for the speedy abolition of this Board has already been introduced to the Legislature; and if members take the trouble of informing themselves on the subject, we have no doubt of the disposition they will make of the bill. In any event, we will soon see the last of this corrupt organization.

AFTER THE DANGER.—The English Press are of course enjoying themselves now at the expense of the Fenians. The terrible threats made by the great humbug STEPHENS, who was at once the agent for swindling his countrymen here, and sending them to dungeons in Ireland, while he has as carefully kept himself out of reach of the British Government as he now keeps himself out of reach of his enraged victims, form an episode at once painful and ridiculous. The English, feeling that after such a preposterous *fiasco*, they are safe from Irish insurrection for many years, indulge in scorn instead of bitterness toward the Fenians, and probably feel quite ashamed that any emotion other than that of contempt for the whole affair, should ever have entered their bosoms. This is of course only what might have been expected by the Fenians, and is one of the minor penalties for permitting themselves to be duped by such leaders. We hope, however, after the English get over the scorn and contempt which they now entertain for Fenianism, they will take in hand some practical and comprehensive measures for the redress of the grievances under which Ireland labors.

THE GAMBLERS AND THE POLICE.—A morning journal, we notice, complains that while a number of gamblers have of late been arrested by the Police, there yet remain many other arrests that should be made. Any one that chooses to visit the Police Headquarters will find evidence, in the shape of gambling "properties," sufficient to show that the force has not been idle. If there are houses where gambling is practiced that have not yet been shut up, the fact implies no censure upon the Superintendent or his deputies. It is due, we take it, to the circumstance that only a certain amount of *espionage* would be endurable—even were it *possible*. Perhaps the Police authorities ought to be invested with summary jurisdiction; but, as to that, we think even among the most law-abiding of our citizens there would be serious doubts entertained. One of the most important things to secure would be *conviction* after the arrests are made. That rests with the Courts; not with the Police.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.—The late *muss* in our Common Council has given the country Press a delightful occasion to show up the knavery of New-York. We ourselves have castigated these municipal rowdies for their conduct, but our rural critics are making altogether too much ado about the matter. The battle, we assure them, was of a very small kind. We must inform the Councilmen, however, that their muss has greatly intensified the determination which exists in the country districts of the State to exercise the power which they possess for the entire abolition of our municipal government. What our rural friends cannot control through the Legislature, they will very surely control by means of their power in the forthcoming Constitutional Convention. It looks as though we were in the last year of our old municipal government.

WASHINGTON.

Admission of Nebraska and Colorado—The New-Orleans Riot Investigation—The Tariff and Bounty Bills—Singular Case of Returning Colored Apprentices—Transportation of Freedmen—Impeachment and Reconstruction—Diplomatic Dinner—Personal Matters.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Scarcely anything was done in the House today beyond the adoption of the bills for the admission of Nebraska and Colorado. The debate, which was a continuation of yesterday's able contest, occupied until quite 3 o'clock, and was participated in by Messrs. WILSON, of Iowa, RAYMOND, BOUTWELL, FARNSWORTH, GRISWOLD and others, when the previous question was moved and sustained on the amendment of Mr. BOUTWELL, which strikes out the Edmunds' amendment, and provides that not only shall the State make no distinction of race or color in the elective franchise, but that the act of admission shall not go into effect until the Legislature of Nebraska shall have declared the assent of the people to this condition, whereupon it shall become a part of the organic law of the State; and the President shall, by proclamation, make known its compliance with these conditions. And it shall be entitled to representation the same as any other State, without any further action of Congress. This amendment was agreed to by yeas 87, nays 70; and the act, as amended, then passed—Yeas 103, nays 55. Colorado was at once put through in the same style, in order to send them both back to the Senate to-day. BOUTWELL's amendment is generally conceded to be more effective than that which came from the Senate, though there still exists doubt as to the legal force of either. The passage of the bills by the necessary two-thirds vote in the event of a veto is still problematical.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

The New-Orleans Riot Investigating Committee have recommenced their labors here, and today made a partial examination of Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD, who was in command of the troops in Louisiana during the riot. Gen. BAIRD will complete his testimony to-morrow. While in New-Orleans, the Committee obtained copies of all the telegrams sent by officers, civil and military, and citizens, including newspaper correspondents, regarding the affair. Some of these are addressed to the President, Adjutant-General, and other Federal officials, and dated previous to the riot. They contain undoubted proof that a disturbance was anticipated, not only by Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES, but by officers of the army. The Committee has made a demand on the War Department for a copy of the evidence taken before the military commission appointed by Gen. BAIRD to investigate the matter. JOHN BURKE, formerly Union Chief of Police in New-Orleans, who was wounded during the riot, has been summoned to appear before the Committee. It is now known that their report will embrace several letters from the civil authorities, including one from Mayor MONROE to Gen. BAIRD; and further, that the investigation has been most thorough, searching and comprehensive.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN intends to call up the Tariff Bill in the Senate on Wednesday. At this time no estimate can be made of its chances of success before that body.

REVISED BOUNTY BILL.

It is understood that Gen. SCHENCK, Chairman of the House Military Committee, is preparing a revised Bounty Bill, which will require a large additional appropriation to meet its demands.

COLORED APPRENTICES RETURNED.

Two colored boys who escaped from their Maryland masters were brought before Judge WYLIE, of the Supreme Court of this District, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after a hearing the Court ordered the children to be returned to their old master. The ground of such restitution was based upon evidence that the children had, under a Maryland statute, been apprenticed to WATKINS after their emancipation. The counsel for the relatives of the children pleaded ill-treatment by the master, and that the apprenticing of the children was in violation of the Civil Rights Bill, in that the laws of Maryland on the subject of apprenticing the children of emancipated slaves make a distinction between white and colored; that they do not require the master to educate the latter; and further, that these children were apprenticed without the consent of their natural protectors. The evidence went to show that these children were in a most destitute and deplorable condition when they reached their father in Georgetown, being covered with vermin, and their clothes ragged and dirty. The mother, who had been the slave of WATKINS, had died, since her emancipation, in the woods, from sheer neglect and hunger. These facts were testified to upon the hearing of the case. After the order of the Court an appeal was taken, but before service could be had, the master departed with the children.

TRANSPORTATION OF FREEDMEN.

Government is not granting free transportation to all the freedmen who choose to leave one portion of the South for another. It has done so in many instances, and is still doing so in certain cases, but the rule is not general, as has just been discovered in the case of a Louisiana planter, who went to Georgia for hands on the supposition that Government would transport them free, and was refused the request.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House (Col. ORDWAY) has not been called on yet to subpœna any witnesses for the Judiciary Committee in investigating the impeachment charges. The Secretary of War has therefore not been summoned. No definite plan of examination has been yet arranged. The latter part of this week or the early part of next, Mr. ASHLEY's witnesses will be summoned and their examination commenced. The Southern Republican Association has appointed a committee to assist in obtaining information, and request communications regarding the matter from all interested.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Southern Loyalist Association of this city, after mature deliberation in their respective committees, have agreed upon a reconstruction bill which receives the approbation of the different interests of the organization, and it is now under the consideration of certain members of the House. This bill was presented to the Association and to the Congressmen mentioned by R. KING CUTLER, Senator elect from Louisiana. It is substantially the same as the one presented to the House by Mr. ASHLEY, as a substitute for Mr. STEVENS' North Carolina Enabling Act, differing materially in the appointing power only.

Maurice Delfosse, Minister from Belgium; Count Wydenbruck, Minister from Austria and his wife; M. R. Cantagalli, Chargé d'Affairs from Italy; Señor Louis Molina, Envoy Minister from Brazil; Señor Ezequiel Gutierrez, Chargé d'Affaires from Costa Rica; Señor M. Romero, Minister from Mexico and Miss Romero; Señor F. S. Asta Burnaga, Chargé d'Affairs from Chili; Gen. Eustorjio Salgar, Minister from United States Colombia; Señor F. L. Barreda, Minister from Peru; Señor Col. Domingo F. Sarmiento, Minister from Argentine Republic.

DIPLOMATIC DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President gave his first diplomatic dinner of the season this evening. The guests were seated at 6 o'clock. There were present, besides the President and his family, Secretary Seward

and Miss Pomeroy, Hon. Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, Minister from Great Britain; M. J. Berthemy, Minister from France; Mons. Waldemar de Bodisco, *Chargé d'Affaires* of Russia, and Mr. C. de Bodisco, *Attaché*; M. Roest Van Limberg, Minister from Netherlands, and Mme. Von Limberg; Signor Don Garcia Y. Tassara, Minister from Spain; Manuel Garcia da Rosa, Acting *Chargé d'Affaires* of Portugal, and his wife; Baron Von Gerolt, Minister from Prussia, and wife and two daughters;

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CHAIR.

Secretary STANTON yesterday turned over to Secretary BROWNING, of the Interior Department, for safe keeping, the chair occupied by President LINCOLN when shot by BOOTH at FORD'S theatre. It has been in the custody of the War Department since the night of the assassination. The chair is an arm rocking chair, covered with maroon-colored cloth.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN MARYLAND.

The report of Brevet Major-Gen. GREGORY, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Maryland, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866, has been received by Gen. HOWARD. The report states that the condition of the colored people in the State is generally satisfactory, although difficulties are still met with in securing justice for the freedmen through the civil Courts, owing to the exclusion by magistrates of the testimony of colored people. During the quarter no abandoned property had been in possession of the Bureau, nor have any rations been issued to the freedmen. There has been a decided improvement in the interest taken in the education of the colored people, and the schools are in good condition.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at their rooms today. Delegates were present from the Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland State organizations. To-night there was a jubilee meeting, at which addresses were made by the President, Hon. J. H. B. LATROBE, and Right Rev. Bishop CLARK. The annual report was presented, and a discourse delivered on the rise and progress of the Society, by Rev. JAS. TRACEY, of Boston.

THE UNION PRISONERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Association of Union prisoners of war in this city has had several meetings and effected a permanent organization. Mr. MCKEE, member of the House from Kentucky, and Hon. J. R. HAWKINS, member from Tennessee, are included in the list of members. The latter will address the Association at the City Hall next Tuesday evening.

ATTACKS ON COLORED PERSONS.

Representative THOMAS, of Maryland, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, is conducting the examination of witnesses in certain cases of attacks made by whites upon freedmen, and especially the attack made at a camp meeting held in that State.

ARRIVALS AT THE CAPITAL.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Hon. WILLIAM ORTON, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company; also Gen. VICKERS, *attaché* of the American Legation at Valparaiso, with his accomplished Chilian bride. Señor ASTA BURNAGA, Chilian Minister here, who is about to retire, gave an elegant farewell entertainment at his residence last evening, and Maj.-Gen. FRANK WHEATON, U. S. A., was yesterday married to a daughter of Gen. MORRIS MILLER, of this city.

REVENUE CUTTER M'CULLOCH.

The cutter *McCulloch* should have been at Havana to-day. She is understood to form one of the expedition to the port of Samana.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

By General Order No. 4 of the War Department, paragraph No. 895, revised regulations of the army, is modified to read as follows:

"The legal punishment to soldiers by sentence of a Court-martial according to the offence and the jurisdiction of the Court, are death, imprisonment, imprisonment on bread and water diet, solitary confinement, hard labor, forfeiture of pay and allowances, discharged from service, reprimands; and when non-commissioned officers, reduction to the ranks. Periods of confinement, except in aggravated cases, shall not exceed six months, and in repeated cases of desertion, shall not exceed one year. But in cases of homicide, robbery, rape and in aggravated cases of injury to person or property, may be imposed at the discretion of the Court; solitary confinement or confinement on bread and water, shall not exceed forty-two days at a time, with intervals between the periods of such confinement not less than such periods, and not exceeding eighty-four days in one case.

Enlisted men for purely military offences shall not be seen confined in a State Prison or a Penitentiary, and when soldiers for other than military offences are sentenced to confinement in a Penitentiary they will be dishonorably discharged the service in the order promulgating the proceedings of the Court. The ball and chain shall not be used as a punishment. Ordnance Sergeants and Hospital Stewards, though liable to discharge, shall not be reduced, nor are they to be tried by regimental or garrison court-martial, unless by special permission of the Department Commander.

General Order No. 3, from the War Department, states that "the numerous cases of soldiers on furlough who report at points far distant from their stations without the means of traveling further, demand that officers should use a proper discrimination in granting furloughs. The men must either become deserters in fact, or must receive aid from the Government in returning to their companies. Department commanders are authorized to send men reporting under such circumstances to a military post or depot, when there is a probability that they can as soon be sent with a detachment to the vicinity of their posts."

"In special cases, where it shall seem most judicious, Department Commanders, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may order transportation tickets to be purchased by the Quartermaster for furloughed soldiers, and where this is done a special report of the amount paid for such transportation will be made by letter to the Company Commander, who will charge the same against the soldier's payroll on the muster day.

The same amount, together with the date when the soldier reported himself, will be entered on his furlough."

PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions this morning issued the following circular:

Applicants for increase of pensions under the Acts of June 6 and July 25, 1866, and their agents, are hereby informed that such applications filed from and after the 1st day of January, 1867, cannot possibly be adjudicated before the 4th day of March proximo, when the semi-annual payment of pensions is due. The original certificate of all army pensioners should not be forwarded with the applications for increase filed between this date and the 4th of March next, but should be retained by them, and surrendered only upon a call from this office. The labor devolving upon this office has been nearly doubled in consequence of the passage of the acts referred to, and this unprecedented increase has rendered the clerical force provided by law for the transaction of its business as utterly inadequate to meet promptly the public demands, or to prevent it from falling largely in arrears. Applications for increase, filed after this date, should give the number of the original pension certificate, but should not be accompanied by it.

THE COLORADO RESOLUTION AGAINST ADMISSION.

The following telegram was received here to-day.

DENVER, Colorado, Jan. 12.

To Hon. J. M. Ashley, Washington, D. C.:

Resolution against admission passed House only by a majority, in absence of several State men sick, after previously being voted down. It's another infamous dodge of CUMMINGS, and the Copperhead council passed resolutions asking CUMMINGS' removal and favoring admission.

(Signed) R. D. DOUGLAS, President.
John Q. Charles, H. H. Demany, Eben Smith, J. M. Marshall and C. Woodbury, Members of Territorial Council.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Alleged Disloyalty of the St. Patrick's Society—Plain Talk by an Organ of the French Canadians.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

There is considerable excitement among our Irish citizens about the charges of disloyalty brought against the St. Patrick's Society, of which B. DEVLIN, who was Counsel for the Fenian prisoners, is President. He and other officers of the Society publish a letter to-day, in which they offer to meet the charges, provided the name of the author of them is given up. The *Gazette* offers to give the name of its correspondent, who is generally believed to be Hon. DARCY MCGEE, if DEVLIN and his colleagues will undertake to rebut three out of four of the distinct allegations which were made in the letter.

The *Journal*, a French Canadian *Rouge* paper, published at St. Hyacinthe, applauds the action of the St. Patrick's Society, in showing, as it supposes, its detestation for England. The *Journal* says it is time we should set ourselves (Irishmen and French Canadians) alike to the work of showing the English that we are far from holding to the maintenance of British power on this continent, and that on the contrary the happiest day for us would be that on which we should be freed from it forever. This is, no doubt, the sentiment of many of the Rouges, although others of their newspapers may not care to speak out so plainly as the *Journal*.

The Fenian Trials at Toronto—Patrick Keating Acquitted—John O'Connor Convicted.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Court opened at 10 A. M.

PATRICK KEATING was placed in the dock. Mr. MCKENZIE stated that the prisoner was entitled to be tried by a jury half aliens. The Judge ruled that he was not. The evidence showed that the prisoner, being hard up, joined the Fenians for the purpose of getting home to Canada from the Southern States. The Judge said it was not necessary to call witnesses for the defence. The evidence for the Crown showed the prisoner to be innocent of the intent of levying war on Her Majesty. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of not guilty.

JOHN O'CONNOR was next placed at the Bar. Several witnesses testified to having seen him with Col. O'NEIL. He was found guilty. Sentence was deferred.

Progress of Canadian Confederation.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent learns that the Confederation Delegates in London, after sitting three weeks, agreed upon a measure substantially the same as the Quebec schemes. This was submitted to Earl CARNARBON on the 24th December, and brought under consideration by the British Cabinet, with other matters now engaging the attention of the delegates. Feverish anxiety prevails at Ottawa on account of rumors that the capital of the Confederation is to be removed eastward. It has resulted in the stopping of building operations.

Destructive Fire at Ingersoll, C. W.

INGERSOLL, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A destructive fire broke out at midnight in the shoe-store of JAMES GUNN, and spreading rapidly consumed the stores known by the following names of owners: Pool's, Brooks', Greaway & Fowler's, Dobson's, and Buchanan & Bros'. Very little property was saved.

MIDDLE STATES.

Hon. Simon Cameron Elected Senator from Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Both Houses of the Legislature met at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to the election of a United States Senator. In the Senate, Hon. SIMON CAMERON received 19 votes, and Mr. EDGAR COWAN 10. In the House Mr. CAMERON had 62 votes, and Mr. COWAN 37. In both cases it was a strict party vote. Senators WHITE and BILLINGFELDT, (Republicans) and Senators CANDLESS and RANDALL, (Democrats) were absent.

Gen. Cameron Congratulated at Harrisburg—His Response.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

This afternoon a public gathering was held at one of the hotels in this city, at which speeches were made by Attorney-General BREWSTER, Senators LOWRY and LANGDON and Gen. CAMERON. In the course of his remarks CAMERON said;

Your greeting is very kind and cordial, and I thank you for it. I thank God that in spite of the slanders my enemies have heaped on me for twenty years, my fellow-citizens who have seen my life from day to day have always stood by my side and helped me to repel them.

This last struggle of my political life has ended in victory. I desired this as an answer to vindicate my honesty to my children and my friends. I now propose to put these slanders behind me, and to forget like the liars who concerted them, and the fact that good men in some cases, by the repetition of them, were induced to believe and repeat them.

Of the 82 Republican members of the Legislature, my friends assure me that 63 of them preferred me to any other candidate, and would have voted for me rather than have witnessed my defeat.

The character of my supporters is as gratifying to me as their numbers. Any one who knows anything of our politics who will read the list of those who voted for me, will find names as pure and honorable as that of the purest Christian moralist among my rivals, and quite as unlikely to descend to any corrupt proposal. Just there I leave the whole matter, putting all party fueds and animosities and prejudices together under my feet, and I go forward to the honorable duties to which my native State has called me for the third time.

Six years ago I thought Slavery was the strength of the rebellion, and ought to be destroyed without delay. I wished also to arm all black men who would volunteer; of course, I thought that clothing the black man in the American uniform clothed him also with the rights of an American citizen; and I am always sorry to see a black soldier and reflect that even Pennsylvania denies him the ballot; the only weapon whereby he can protect himself.

I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own Constitution, and the spirit of caste based upon color utterly destroyed. The South, however, is more controlled by social influence than by political principles, If you are wise and firm, you may possibly educate the rising generation into loyalty, but there is no method of statesmanship which will make this generation of the South loyal to the Union and the flag. The poison of thirty years cannot be eradicated by the subserviency of the President or by the statutes of Congress.

Let us look the truth in the face. The Southern territory is disloyal. The loyal men of to-day must guard their children against another treasonable rebellion. The Constitutional Amendment and impartial suffrage will help to do this, but universal amnesty will help to undo it.

Of Andrew Johnson I said long ago that he was a traitor to his party and an enemy of his country, and a bad man. He has done many bad things, but nothing worse than offering the offices of the country to those few unprincipled men who agreed to desert and betray the great Republican organization for his patronage.

He joined the Democratic Party long ago; he has a right to give them the offices; but he has no right to dispose of them at auction to weak-kneed Republicans.

The pauper labor of Europe is again competing with our labor, and our manufactures languish for want of protection against it. Pennsylvania has no assurance of my devotion to her interests in this regard, which are the interests of the whole country. I will continue to labor in season or out of season to protect our manufacturers from ruin, and their workmen from being thrown out of employment, or their wages reduced to the starvation point; for I hold that the true welfare of any nation depends on the welfare of its laboring class.

Gentlemen, I trust that this is my last political struggle. I have nothing more to desire, and I hope we will all forget the bitterness—the unjustifiable bitterness—of the late contest. For my part I will try to act as a representative of all the Radical Republicans of Pennsylvania, without regard to past differences or dissensions. With my temperament, I cannot forget my friends who have stood by me so nobly, but I will try to forget and forgive the unjust calumnies and the political opposition I have experienced.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Geary.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, delivered his inaugural address, at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday. He mentions the fact that this was the first time that a change had occurred in the Executive Department of the State since the commencement of the war. He refers briefly to that conflict, its object and results, and thus alludes to the part Pennsylvania took in it:

In every phase of this terrible conflict Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed 366,326 volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood, and whitened with the bones of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead—the thrice honored dead—we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been imitated, but not equaled by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel from the first as if upon her devolved the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy. The rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a resistless prestige in the Old World. But thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburgh broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by SHERMAN'S successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerors could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation. No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude toward their defenders.

And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State. It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a censurable forbearance, which fail to punish the greatest crimes "known to the laws of civilized nations;" and may not the hope be reasonably indulged that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unmerited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this is done, treason will be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our republican form of Government.

Gov. GEARY urges the duty of the State to provide for those who have fallen, and pledges himself to increase, if possible, the efficiency of the schools and institutions already established for the benefit of the orphans. Various matter of State interest, including the schools, the military, finances and resources, make up the principal portion of the address. In relation to national affairs the Governor says:

THE NATIONAL SITUATION.

We are confessedly in a transition state. It is marvelous how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and how, from the very ashes of old hatreds and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages—a contest so anomalous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution—has only served to develop the remarkable energies of our people, and to strengthen them for future conflicts. That contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and moral, of the patriotic millions, are simply pausing before they perfect the work of reconstruction. Twenty-six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystalized from the saving. The unrestored ten, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be Providentially delaying their return to the Union, so that when they reënter upon its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfill the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and nations, and especially to ourselves.

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend Slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties: and it was only when rebellion tore away the mask that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a generous Government, and having been permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, are once more arrogantly clamoring to assume control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have had for surprise had Slavery been permitted to increase and multiply?

Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet is it not true that there is no such thing as a republican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not today a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiantly trampled under foot as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the Government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its Providential cure.

The abhorrent doctrine that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its own best guarantee, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

The violators of themost solemn obligations, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in loathsome dungeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, shall not, reappear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation or control its destinies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baleful purposes and influence, and secure republican forms of government in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such condition, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the national Constitution—amendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous.

They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which it would be improper to either overlook or disregard. And certainly in view of the fact, none of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former "practical relations" to the General Government while they continue to oppose these amendments.

To the Congress of the United States the heartfelt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have generously given. They have been fearlessly proclaimed their unequivocal verdict—"Well done good and faithful servants." Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future welfare all depend. In its firmness and courage the whole experiment of genuine republicanism is indissolubly involved. This firmness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the origination and adoption of measures of wisdom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I entertain no doubt. Such measures will meet with my cordial approval. And I may well add that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and power.

Fight for the Championship of the Light Weights—Collyer Victorious.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The prize-fight between JOHN MCGLADE, of New-York, and SAMUEL COLLYER, of Baltimore, came off to-day at Goldsboro Station, on the Pennsylvania Northern Central Railroad, fourteen miles southeast of Harrisburgh. About 800 persons were present at the fight, principally roughs, fighters and thieves from Baltimore, New-York, Washington and Philadelphia. During the last two days McGlade and Collyer had been stopping at Goldsboro, concealed from the police of York County and Harrisburgh. The fight was for $1,000 a side, and the honorary title of "Champion of the Light Weights." Collyer was a Lieutenant in the Union army during the war, and has fought with Mike Carr, Bolster and Barney Aaron, all of whom he whipped in hard fights. McGlade fought with Dick Johnson at New-Orleans, and won the fight after 32 severe rounds. McGlade was trained by Dan Kerrigan, of New-York, and Collyer by Hayes, of Baltimore. Collyer's seconds were Kit Burns and Johnny Monaghan, of New-York; Johnny Roche and Mike Keeney, of New-York City, acting for McGlade.

The ring was pitched by Kit Burns, about 18 miles from Goldsboro, in a potato field, a blinding snow-storm prevailing at the time. The ring was 24 feet square, with an outer ring for the newspaper correspondents, who had to kneel in the snow. One of the law officers of York County and two physicians, all mounted, witnessed the fight, although the cold was intense. Collyer was the first to enter the ring, followed by Heeney, and was received with loud cheers. McGlade followed immediately, leaping over the ropes with a smiling face. The odds were on Collyer before the fight commenced, and McGlade offered a hundred even on himself, while resting upon his second's knee, which was accepted by Collyer. After the ring had been cleared, and the seconds and principals had shaken hands, the men faced each other, McGlade laughing, Collyer grave and earnest. Collyer was in good condition, having not an ounce of superfluous flesh on his body, while McGlade's skin was perfectly white, the muscles being largely developed, a proof of excellent training.

Collyer led off handsomely on the "potato trap" of McGlade, which was returned on the ribs heavily by McGlade. McGlade went down in his corner, Collyer on top. Cheers from Collyer's friends, who offer $1,000 to $500 on their man.

Second Round—Slight exchanges, Collyer knocking McGlade down, who was paying strict attention to the ribs of Collyer.

Third and Fourth Rounds—Heavy and rattling exchanges, McGlade getting in on Collyer's proboscis and ribs, and slipping, or being knocked down.

Fifth Round.—Light exchanges by McGlade, who received a terrific right and left-hander on the jugular from Collyer, the last blow knocking him clear to his corner. Wild cheering from Collyer's corner, and exclamations of "Kill him, Sam!" "Eat his big head off!" "Cut the heart out of him," &c.

Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Rounds.—Heavy exchanges, McGlade going down to avoid punishment, or being knocked into his corner by Collyer.

Until the thirteenth round the fight was but a repetition of the above, Collyer forcing the fighting, and McGlade getting in an occasional left-hander on Collyer's cheat or ribs. In the thirteenth round Collyer got McGlade in chancery, and fought him down, punishing his antagonist severely, amid cries of "Break his neck on the ropes!" "Kill the son of a ——," &c.

Sixteenth Round—Collyer drew the first blood from McGlade and a torrent of blasphemy and obscenity from McGlade's friends. Odds offered by Collyer's friends. In the seventeenth round McGlade went down from the force of the blows which he aimed at Collyer, and which fell short.

Nineteenth Round—Collyer walks to McGlade's corner, and administering a tremendous right-hander, knocks McGlade to the ground. Great cheering for Collyer, who keeps up this style of fighting until the thirty-sixth round, when McGlade rallies and knocks Collyer down. This revived the spirits of the friends of McGlade, and cries of "Oh, you Baltimore murderer, how do you feel now?" and "Oh, Johnny McGlade, your mother was a fighter before you," prevailed.

From the thirty-seventh to the forty-first round, McGlade, who had not received very much punishment, did some effective fighting. The forty-first round was of the most terrific description, each man putting in blow after blow on his adversary's body, without regard to the rules of "science."

The forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth rounds were all in favor of Collyer, who fell heavily on McGlade in the latter round, when McGlade's seconds claimed the fight, asserting that a foul blow had been given by Collyer while McGlade was down. The referee denied this and refused to stop the fight, calling out time at the same moment. A man jumped into the ring and took off his coat, when a number of Baltimoreans broke the ring and a free fight took place for a few moments, everybody around the ring joining in the *melée* with much zest. Pistols and knives were drawn promiscuously, and the reporters had to desert their posts for the better security of their persons. One rough beat another over the head with a pistol until he fell insensible.

In the meantime McGlade and Collyer had answered the call of time. Collyer knocked McGlade down in the 46th round, and following him up to his corner in the 47th round, knocked him squarely out of time. Kit Burns threw up the sponge for McGlade's defeat, and the referee declared Collyer the victor. McGlade and Collyer were arrested by the Harrisburgh Police this evening at the Railroad depot as soon as they reached the city, and they will be held to answer for their offence against the laws. During the entire fight MCGLADE exhibited an utter lack of science and skill, although he was the more muscular and hardened man of the two. COLLYER fought splendidly, and did credit to his training. The fight lasted 59 minutes.

Seizure by the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Riverside Glass Company's works, at Progress, N. J., were seized yesterday by the United States Marshal for non-payment of manufacturing tax, but the matter has been adjusted.

Trade is dull on account of the storm.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Organization of the West Virginia Legislature—Gov. Boreman's Message—The Senate Ratifies the Constitutional Amendment.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Senate organized to-day. In the Senate, Hon. W. E. STEVENSON was reflected President, and E. B. HALL Clerk. In the House, D. S. PURNELL was reflected Speaker, and W. P. HUBBARD Clerk.

Gov. BOREMAN'S message speaks encouragingly of the renewed and increasing prosperity of the State. He recommends the repeal of the Confiscation Law of 1863, because it has never been enforced, is wholly inoperative and embarrasses business; and recommends the propriety of repealing the usury laws, as repelling and driving out capital and enterprise. He says that the revenue reports exhibit a gratifying financial state during the past year. Personal property increased over twenty-five per cent., and capitations eleven per cent. The new valuation of real estate shows a very great increase over the old. He recommends energetic prosecutions of work on the Insane Asylum and Penitentiary. He says the report on free-schools shows gratifying progress in the work of education, and urges the most liberal legislation in support of the schools, and the provision for the Agricultural College endowed by Congress.

He advises the Legislature to provide for a speedy geological survey of the State, and to encourage immigration to the State.

The message concludes with an able argument in favor of ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United State; and says, it was the absolute duty of Congress to take control of the rebellious States after the war, and, under the circumstances, the terms of restoration proposed are not vindictive or unkind, much less unjust. A greater magnanimity was never shown under kindred circumstances.

A resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment passed the Senate to-day by a vote of fifteen to three. It will pass the House to-morrow.

Rejoicing Over the Supreme Court Decision.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

There is a general rejoicing among the rebel members of the Bar over the decision of the Supreme Court rendered yesterday, rescinding the rule which required attorneys to take the test oath. Judge DURELL readmitted to practice this morning in the United States District Court all the rebels upon taking the oath again to support the Constitution of the United States. A rumor is afloat that Gen. BEAUREGARD and Mayor MUNROE will invite the Supreme Courts here to the banquet to be given in honor of the decision. The *Picayune* says: "Indeed, it may well be a source of general congratulation throughout the Southern States that the great *Magna Charta* of human rights and liberties has been so nobly and triumphantly vindicated. St. Paul said: 'Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.'"

Wreck of the Bark Eventide on the Florida Coast.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The American bark *Eventide*, Capt. C. C. PARK, from Florida for New-York, with 190,000 feet of lumber, struck on the Pelican Shoal on the 9th inst. Every effort was made to get her off, but in vain. The Captain and crew abandoned her on the 13th, making Jackil Island, where they remained until she went to pieces. The *Eventide* was of 280 tons burden, 13 years old, and was built at Searsport, Me. She was owned by Capt. O. L. PATTERSON and others of that place. She was partially insured, and will prove a total loss, excepting, perhaps, the sails and rigging.

Movement of Troops at Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Twentieth United States Infantry, 650 men, lately quartered at Richmond, have arrived at Norfolk and are embarking to-night on the steamer *Missouri* for New-Orleans, to relieve the colored regiments which have been mustered out of the service.

Fire in Portsmouth, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A fire in Portsmouth, yesterday, destroyed $15,000 worth of property. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

The fire was occasioned by the accidental bursting of an oven in a baking establishment.

FORBES & BUTTS' hardware store on the corner of King and Crawford streets, was totally destroyed; insurance, $4,000, which does not fully cover the loss. FITZ SIMMONS' bakery, where the fire originated, was totally destroyed: insurance unknown. MUHL'S bakery was partially destroyed; insurance, $3,000. In the immediate vicinity several other small buildings were destroyed; losses trifling.

Thirty-seventh Colored Regiment to be Mustered Out at Raleigh, N. C.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, from Charleston, has arrived, having on board three companies of the Thirty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Troops, *en route* for Raleigh, where the whole regiment will be mustered out of service. The regiment is commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. GOFF.

WESTERN STATES.

The Impeachment Question in the Legislature—A National Convention Requested.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The special order of the House to-day was a resolution recommending the impeachment of President JOHNSON. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A concurrent resolution was offered that a convention of all the States of the Union be called by Congress to assemble on the 4th of July next for the purpose of amending the Federal Constitution. A resolution was also presented urging Congress to provide for the early improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, by removing rocks, islands, bridges and other obstructions.

A fast freight line has been established here for the transportation of all kinds of merchandise from Tennessee by the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas branch, to the Territories of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

Election of C. D. Drake to the Senate from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

CHARLES D. DRAKE was elected United States Senator for Missouri, to-day, by a vote of 112 to 47 for all others. Mr. BLAIR received 32 votes.

Only Loyal Men to Vote in Kansas—The Senatorial Question—Union Pacific Railroad.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution for the amendment of the State Constitution restricting suffrage to loyal men.

Caucuses are held every night, but no results have been reached in regard to the Senatorial question, in which Messrs. POMEROY and CORNEY are the leading candidates for long terms. Neither of them have a majority.

The Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, is completed 20 miles west of Fort Riley. The road is graded 45 miles beyond, and under contract to be finished to three hundred and eighty-fifth mile-post by Jan. 1, 1868.

The earnings of the road for November were nearly $80,000, and it is expected will average $100,000 per month for the present year.

The Government expects to transport 20,000,000 pounds of stores over the road this year.

Early Start on an Overland Transportation Line.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Walworth and Barton Overland Transportation Line started the first train for Santa Fé. Others will follow immediately. This is much earlier than trains usually start.

Trade promises to be very large this season.

Re-election of Senator Trumbull of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Senatorial election held to-day resulted as follows: TRUMBULL 76 votes and DICKEY 33. The opposition voted for Gen. T. LYLE DICKEY.

The Constutional Amendment Ratified by Illinois—The Lincoln Monument.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The House of Representatives passed the Constitutional Amendment this morning by a strict party vote of 59 to 25. The Senate had already passed it.

Fifty thousand dollars were voted to the Lincoln Monument fund.

Suicide in the Seventh Ward.

At about 6 o'clock last evening a young man named MICHAEL O'DONNELL, residing at No. 87 Madison-street, deliberately committed suicide under the following circumstances: Entering the drygoods store, No. 25 Catharine-street, which is kept by a man named CORNELIUS O'DONNELL (no relation to the suicide), he took a seat in front of a large mirror and remarked in an off-hand manner to one of the clerks that he did not think he would live long. The person to whom he addressed the remark ridiculed the idea that one so young should talk of the near approach of death. He expressed the belief that he would live to be an aged man. In an instant afterward O'DONNELL drew a single-barreled pistol from his pocket, and opening his coat placed the weapon close to his breast, and discharged its contents into his body, causing instant death. The alarmed inmates of the store at once hastened to his aid, and with the help of Officer JARROLD, of the Seventh Precinct, conveyed him to his late residence, where medical assistance was speedily provided, but life was extinct. The suicide was a single young man, aged 21 years, a native of Ireland, and resided with his uncle, Mr. JAMES O'DONNELL. From all that our reporter could gather it would appear that O'DONNELL was laboring under a depression of spirits, caused by the fact of his having been without employment during most of the present Winter. On New-Year's Day he took to drinking, and since that time has been more or less continually under the influence of liquor, and in one of his fits of melancholy the terrible *finale* of last evening was reached. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

The Animals of Brazil—Lecture by Prof. Agassiz.

The second lecture of Prof. AGASSIZ before the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, was delivered in the Academy of Music of that city last evening. The audience was not so large as at the Saturday evening lecture, owing probably to the extreme cold. The subject of last evening's lecture was the "Animals of Brazil." He did not propose, he said, to enumerate the race of animals that inhabit that part of the Continent of South America. The whole animal kingdom presented various relations to each other. In its general structure it presented evidences of system. All animals were constructed upon four general plans. Even man is rooted in that animal kingdom which has its structure deep down in the strata of the earth where coal beds are formed. The great question which agitates the scientific world now is whether the different species of the animal kingdom are connected by descent alone, or whether their connection is an intellectual one. The animals that inhabit the earth now are linked with those that existed in former ages. It is as idle to attempt to determine the relations of any of the present animals without looking into the past as to examine the affinities and nationalities of the human family without studying the history of those nationalities; so we must study the geographical distribution of animals to see whence they come—whether they are natives of the soil or immigrants from another region. The great question is, whether the world grew out of itself, or whether it was the work of an intelligent Designer. The feuds between naturalists on this question were as great and as hotly contested as the differences between theologians or politicians. The animals of South America were widely different from those of other parts of the globe. South America was a world in itself now, and had been in the past. He could do little more in the present lecture than compare some of the more prominent types. The animal kingdom, as before stated, was built on four different plans, presenting such fundamental differences that one could be easily recognized and distinguished from the other. These four plans were represented by the radiates, the molluscs, the articulates and the vertebrates. To the radiates belong the polypus, the starfish, &c.; to the molluscs belong the bivalves, as the oyster and the like; to the articulates belong the worms, crabs, lobsters, &c.; and to the vertebrates belong fishes, reptiles, birds and mammalia, at the head of which is man. The lecturer here showed by drawings on the black-board the similarity in structure between the fish, reptile, bird, quadruped and man. These four different types of the animal kingdom, as represented by their distinct plans of structure, have existed in all ages. We find them side by side in the oldest beds of the earth in which animal remains have been discovered, and yet in spite of this fact the theorists who would make us believe that the higher order of animals are of later date. It is a falsification of science. In spite of the obloquy that might be heaped upon him, he did not hesitate to assert that all the animals of the different geological epochs came upon the earth at the same time, and that they could not have descended from each other according to the "development" theory so plausibly advanced by certain naturalists. All the four types of animals now existing may be found side by side in the lowest geological strata, and were represented from the beginning. The geological epochs which were at first confined to three, have now, with the progress of science and more accurate information, been extended to 60 or more, and in the first of these epochs are found the representatives of the four types into which the animal kingdom is at present divided. Prof. AGASSIZ here pointed out the different epochs at which different representatives of these fundamental types made their first appearance on the earth. Man did not make his appearance until the present epoch, or, in other words, until the order of things now existing on the earth commenced. Every district of the earth's surface has its peculiar inhabitants, the same as the different parts of the ocean, each have their different kinds of water animals. The fishes of the Amazon, the San Francisco and the Plate belonged to families that have no representatives with us. So with the reptiles, and birds of Brazil, we find different families from those existing in any other country. With us there is only one kind of humming bird, while South America has more than 100 different species. It we look at the quadrupeds we find a still greater difference. The moose, the deer and animals of that family represented here have only a small representation in the shape of a kind of deer without antlers in South America. So in contrasting the animals of South America with those of Africa, we find totally different families existing on the two continents. In South America we find an animal closely resembling the camels of the East, except that they thrived best in the regions of eternal snow. Now if the animals of the earth came from each other, it was strange that the offspring of the desert-traveling and heat-enduring camel of the east should wander to the heights of the Andes in order to develop himself. The Professor then alluded to the monkeys of South America as compared with those of the Asiatic islands. The monkey, he said, was the nearest approach to man—so near in fact as to shock the mind of those who entertain the "development" theory. The monkeys of South America were far inferior to those of the east. Eastern monkeys were found so nearly approaching the human species, that some naturalists had discovered an advantage on the part of the monkey. [Laughter.] Numerous as are the different types of mankind, each type was circumscribed within narrow limits, and were probably natives of the countries where they were found. Thus we find, in some of the South Sea islands, an almost distinct type of man that was confined to the narrow limits of a comparatively small island. In other countries, as in Australia, we find a race of men but no monkeys of any kind, so that, according to the "development" theory in these countries, the man must have sprung from animals still inferior to the monkey. Another strong argument against the development theory was that no where in the different strata of the earth has there ever been found any evidence of the transition of one type of animal to another. The rational mind must, therefore, look to other sources for their origin of different kinds of animals and man. For his part he could not see that this origin could have been other than an intelligent cause; and in view of the intelligence displayed in the whole plan of creation, he could only beh

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107⅞	108⅛	June, 7-30	104¾	104⅞
Coupon, 1881	107⅞	108⅛	July, 7-30	104¾	104⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	105½	106	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅞	107⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 " new, '65	104⅛	104⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	113⅞
10-40 Registered	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅝	111⅞
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	110⅞
Gold	134⅞	135	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
August, 7-30	104⅝	104⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

On allheruses, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held at the banking-room this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. T. SANGER............Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER, Esq....No. 240 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT............Messrs. Riggs & Co., Wall-st. and Washington.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.........Messrs. Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER.........Seamless Clothing Man'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER........Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro.
ALBERT G. LEE...........Messrs. Coffin, Lee & Co.
CHAS. G. BARRETT......Messrs. Randolph, Skidmores & Co.
ED. F. KNOWLTON.......Messrs. Wm. Knowlton & Son.
JACOB H. DATER.........Messrs. Jno. G. McMurray & Co.
B. F. BEEKMAN...........Messrs. B. F. Beekman & Co.
SAMUEL SHETHAR........Messrs. Shethar & Nichols.
WM. SULZBACHER.......Messrs. Sulzbacher, Gutterman & Weddeles.
WM. W. WRIGHT..........Messrs. Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.
D. L. ROSS.................Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH B. HOYT,
HENRY SWIFT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.

FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION,
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
E. L. BOLLES,
C. E. DETMOLD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was unanimously reëlected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, (NO. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, HENRY L. PIERSON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, HENRY A. HURLBUT,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK, AUG. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC H. BAILEY, GEO. A. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. PLACE, GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM H. LEE, CHAS. ABERNETHY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN, DANIEL W. JAMES,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

And for inspectors of next election,
JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT B. LOWRY,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, at their banking-house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, WILLIAM SMITH,
GEORGE R. JACKSON, EBEN'R BEADLESTON,
EBENEZER H. PRAY, CHAS. L. TIFFANY,
JOHN H. CONTOIT, JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT, ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY WEIL, JAMES D. FITCH,
JOHN KERR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year:

Sanford Cobb, Robert Lenox Kennedy,
James N. Cobb, Wm. B. Guion,
John Q. Jones, Philip M. Lydey,
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Daniel B. Fearing,
Robert Ray, Felix Ingoldsby,
Wm. S. Herriman, Joseph Sampson,
George A. Jones.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the bank held this day it was

Resolved, That the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the shareholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

P. S.—In order to facilitate this arrangement, the stockholders who have paid are earnestly requested to present their claims immediately.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day determined to pay (from the past earnings) the State tax for 1866 upon Bank stock, as decreed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Stockholders who have paid said tax, or who have been relieved of it in any way, will please communicate with the officers of the Bank.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the stockholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK will pay for their stockholders the City and county tax imposed on their stock.

Stockholders who have already paid their tax will have their money refunded by the Bank, upon depositing their tax receipts with the Cashier.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the bank.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., JAN. 10, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION CO., NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, NO. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th January, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL PAY the State, County and City taxes on its stock for the year 1866. Stockholders who have paid said tax are requested to present their tax receipts to be reimbursed by the bank.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.
GEO. S. STJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4, on Jan. 22, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES W. SMITH, President.

AN ASSESSMETT OF $15 IN GOLD PER share has been levied by the Belcher Silver Mining Company; delinquent 1st February; delinquent sale, 6th March. We are prepared to transmit amounts due by eastern stockholders.
LEES & WALLER,
Agents Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st.
JAN. 14, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,

&c., &c., &c.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.

AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

JAN. 15, 1867.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST

ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK.

Also, other New-York City Railroad and Insurance Stocks, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends for investments.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Kolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct	$4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of	500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40)	1,300,000
Say present total value of	$6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about	$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at	10,000,000
Showing a total value of	$22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,500,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN FODINE, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN S. HARRIS, JOSEPH RUDD,
HELMUS M. WELLS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, DANIEL DEVLIN,
GEORGE W. PLATT, HENRY L. HOGUET,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE C. PETERS, JONA. W. ALLEN,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,

and CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, SAMUEL C. HARRIOT and H. G. NORTON were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN P. YELVERTON, CHAS. H. LEONARD,
WM. K. STRONG, CHAS. H. TRASK,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, WATSON E. CASE,
ALONZO CHILD, ROBERT P. GETTY,
DAVID B. TURNER, WM. DOWD,
WM. M. BLISS, CHAS. A. BULKLEY,
HENRY A. KENT, GEO. DICKINSON,
ROBERT BAYARD, WM. NELSON.
FRED. J. HOSFORD,

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN P. YELVERTON was unanimously reëlected President, and CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, reëlected Vice-President.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for Directors of this Bank, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

WM. S. CORWIN, CHAS. G. CORNELL,
BENJ. T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
AARON RAYMOND, ROBERT DUNLAP,
WM. H. KIPP, JOHN FOWLER, Jr.,
UNION ADAMS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board UNION ADAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President, vice E. C. ROBINSON, Esq., resigned.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.

It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, NATHAN'L W. CHATER,
JOHN RANDALL, EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
MASON THOMSON, ADON SMITH, JR.,
WM. M. VERMILYE, DAVID M. TURNURE,
HENRY O. FREEMAN.

At a meeting of Directors held this day, MASON THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Fibre Disintegrating Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open one hour. By order,
A. H. BANCKER, Secretary.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—A gentleman in Obion County, Tenn., (an extensive land owner,) holds a note of hand on a responsible party for $20,000, due three years after date, and bearing interest from date, dated May 9, 1866, fully secured by mortgages on real estate, which he wishes to trade for a general assorted stock of goods. For particulars address W. L. McCUTCHEON, Hickman, Ky. None but wholesale dealers need apply.

AN ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees of the House of Reception for Orphans and Half Orphans, Mariners' Harbor, S. I., will be held on the 23d January, 1867, at the residence of Mrs. R. K. Delafield, Bard-av., (near Snug Harbor Landing,) S. I., at 12 M. By order.
MARY G. YOUNG, Secretary.
Members are respectfully requested to attend.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, Jan. 14, 1867.

NOTICE.—THIS BANK HAS ASSUMED THE payment of the State, City and County Taxes, imposed on the Stockholders for 1866. Such of them who have paid the same will please present their receipts to the Bank.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was Resolved, that this bank will pay the City tax for stockholders on MONDAY, the 14th inst.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 7, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, St. Louis City Sixes, for sale by WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

FINANCIAL

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City Banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE INSURANCE OF HORSES, CATTLE AND FARM STOCK AGAINST DISEASES, ACCIDENT, FIRE, THEFT AND DEATH.

The books of subscription will remain open for a short time at the office of the Trustees to complete the subscription to the capital.

Trustees authorized to receive subscriptions:
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK,
HARVEY BALDWIN,
WM. D. DIMOCK.
Office No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 4.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 6th of January.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,950,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before January 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,

NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.

JANUARY 9, 1867.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the six months ending the 31st of December, 1866, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of Five Dollars and under Five Hundred Dollars, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, in addition to Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month (21st inst.)

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
E. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOtified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax), shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Corner South 7th and 1st sts.—Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from the 1st of January.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867	$1,423,033 37

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Crown Point Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot.

Imperial Silver Mining Company, $8, gold, per share. Payable 15th inst., less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California.

JAN. 11, 1867. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Savage Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot; due now. Yellow Jacket Silver Mining Company, $500 per foot; due 15th inst. Payable at the agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI, RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.
THOS. C. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 163 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 10th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on 21st inst. at the Bank at New-Orleans, and at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. NO. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INS. CO., NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSETON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INS. CO., 3D-AV., CORNER 9TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on the first day of February, 1867. WM. H RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., NO. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secy.

DIVIDEND—EMPIRE MILL AND MINING COMPANY, $10 per share, payable on demand, in gold coin, less exchange, at the Agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
Jan. 14, 1867.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST-ST., continue to extract teeth positively without pain, *and without extra charge*, under nitrous gas. Teeth filled and inserted in the best manner, and on the most favorable terms. References satisfactory.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

WANTED—A MACHINIST'S LATHE, ABOUT six feet long in the bed; one that has been used but little, and is in good order, with all modern improvements. Address UNION PORCELAIN WORKS, No. 38 John-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAS. HARRISON,
JAS. W. BOOTH, Committee.
JAN. 7, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS:

On THURSDAY, Jan. 17 and FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 7½ O'CLOCK EACH EVENING, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY.

The entire collection of pictures and statuary of the late Mr. E. Boonen Graves, comprising several very fine old original pictures; also, some very fine pieces of statuary by Ives; also, some very fine original pictures by Mr. Charles Adoms, now residing abroad; also, an invoice of fine European pictures by celebrated artists, among them will be found the following, viz.:

EUROPEAN PICTURES.

Eug. Verboeckhoven,	W. Gentz,	Gerome,
	Calame,	Chillart,
Geo. Lance,	Troyon,	A. Chappel,
Louis Lassalie,	Scheoree,	Lindlar,
Ribot,	Ch. Hue,	N. Lancret,
	Stanfield,	and others.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Thos. Cole,	Van Beest,	Thos. Doughty,
Hinkley,	T. Buch'nan Read,	J. M. Culverhouse,
J. F. Cropsey,	G. H. Boughton,	E. D. Lewis,
	and others.	

ALSO,

A splendid copy of Boydel's Shakespeare, in fine order.

ALSO,

A very valuable life-size picture of Napoleon by David. They are now on exhibition, free, at the above galleries from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and two evenings previous to sale till 10 P. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 10TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

TENTH-ST.—The lease of lot with three-story and attic brick house thereon, situate on the south side of 10th-st., 100 feet west of Broadway, and known as No. 1 Brevoort-place. The lease is from Sailors' Snug Harbor, has 19 years to run from May next, at an annual ground-rent of $300, taxes and assessments, with usual covenants for renewals, as contained in said lease. The house is about 48 feet deep, with a two-story extension of about 17 feet; lot, 25x32 feet 3¼ inches.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS

NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 15, 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,

DR. M. W. DICKESON'S LIBRARY.

Catalogue of a highly interesting collection of books and pamphlets on early American History, many of which are extremely scarce and in fine condition; also, a fine collection of Washington portraits, Revolutionary autograph letters, &c., &c., being from the private library of Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., of Philadelphia.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 18 and 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,

AUTOGRAPHS.

W. Brotherhead's (of Philadelphia) collection of over 1,700 autographs, all warranted genuine, embracing early American, Revolutionary, Foreign, &c., of which more than 400 are from the collection of that famous bibliomaniac, Dawson Turner.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.

The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BENTLEY & BURTON is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NOS. 14 AND 16 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is

BENTLEY, BURTON & CO.;

that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the wholesale grocery and commission business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are, NORMAN S. BENTLEY, CHARLES W. BURTON, WILLIAM H. WILLETS and ROBERT R. WILLETS; that the said NORMAN S. BENTLEY is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York; that the said CHARLES W. BURTON and WILLIAM H. WILLETS are also general partners, and that their respective places of residence are in the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York; and that the said ROBERT R. WILLETS is the special partner, and his place of residence is in the said City of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000; and that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 15th day of January, 1867, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867
NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON, } General Partners.
WILLIAM H. WILLETS,
ROBERT R. WILLETS, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of A. LANGDON & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1866.
A. LANGDON,
J. R. WELLS, } General Partners.
W. A. LATHROP,
G. S. HUTCHINS,
by Gardner R. Colby and E. C. D. Kittredge, his attorneys,
J. S. CHRISTIE, } Special Partners.
R. D. LATHROP,

DISSOLUTION.—SAMUEL WOLFF WITHdraws this day from the firm of M. HERZOG & CO. MAX HERZOG and SOLOMON HERZOG continue business under the same style, and have power to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

(Signed)
M. HERROG,
S. HERZOG,
S. WOLFF.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.

Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms
BROWN BROTHERS & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMES are admitted as partners in our firm.
CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

MR. ROBERT IRWIN IS ADMITTED TO an interest in our business dating from the 1st inst.
E. H. JONES & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1867.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, just landed, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking thoroughly; has the best of reference from her last employers; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to take care of grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in a store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable Protestant woman in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has long and satisfactory City references. Can be seen at No. 377 2d-av., near 22d-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as cook and would assist with washing, the other as chambermaid and assist with washing, or would go as waitress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 University-place, basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, a situation as waitress or to take care of children, and a first-handed single German gardener wishes to have employment; he is willing to make himself useful in the house or stable. Inquire at their parents', No. 333 8th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, English and Scotch nurses, waitresses, laundresses and servants of all work, with unexceptionable references to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply to MANNING, 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, dress ladies' hair, and take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 738 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking in all its branches; can give good City reference. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 628 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, of respectable parents, to take care of children and assist at chamberwork or waiting; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 146 East 21st-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman who perfectly understands French and English cooking, and all kinds of desserts; has lived in highly respectable families; City reference. Call, for two days, at 165 8th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REPECTABLE girl as first-class cook in a private family; can make excellent bread, pastry and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 462 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN EMPLOYment by the day as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; understands dressmaking and sewing on machine. Call or address No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to go short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; or would go as laundress; is competent to do her work; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as infant's nurse and to do plain sewing; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, lately landed, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook and to assist with the washing in a private family; good City reference. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats and all kinds of desserts; would assist in the washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FULLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, ladies' and children's under garments to make at her own house; gentlemen's shirts made in the best possible manner. Orders left with Miss BARBER, No. 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st. References given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business well in all its branches; can come well recommended. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 122 Forsyth-st., in the rear, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, neat, economical and respectful; best reference given: City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman; is a good cook; capable of any kind of work; another as regular cook. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH woman, as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPEtent girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 678 2d-av., between 38th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, who has always done chamberwork in a hotel, as first-class chambermaid. Call No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation to cook, wash and iron; best City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 25th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON EXTREMEly well qualified, a position to wait on an elderly or invalid lady; unexceptionable reference. Apply for two days at No. 81 6th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; would assist with washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear. Best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman as waitress in a small private family; best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 208½ West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL a situation in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress or to do housework. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call for two days at No. 11 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 135 Leroy-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY WOman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl as chambermaid and plain sewer and to assist in waiting, or to see to growing children. Call at No. 579 2d-av. Best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing. Apply at present employer's, No. 35 West 34th-st., at the basement door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant nurse; understands her business; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Call at No. 303 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook and to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT English Protestant cook; can do all kinds of family cooking. City or country; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's or gentlemen's washing; can do up finery and fluting. Call on Mrs. CARMODY, No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 187 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook in a private family; good references given. Inquire at No. 1,245 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; would assist in the plain washing. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young women. Call at No. 114 East Houston-st.

AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS AND operator wishes a few more customers, with or without her own sewing-machine; a Protestant; best of reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, all this week, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OR GENTLEMEN'S WASHING wanted by a respectable laundress; terms moderate; best of City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 100 West 13th-st., rear house, second floor.

CUSTOMERS WANTED BY THE DAY or week by a first-class dressmaker a short time from Europe; City reference. No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE day or week; is a good washer and ironer; also a good cook; or any other work. Apply at No. 464 West 25th-st. and 10th-av. MRS. DUNBAR.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address O. C., No. 132 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young German; understands his business perfectly well, and has the best of references. Call at No. 15 Rose-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man who can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address D. RIGHT, harness-store, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, to work in a store, run upon errands, or do any other respectable work. Address L. A. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, a situation in a publishing house, or any wholesale business; refers to his late employers. Address F. L., No. 126 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience; very best of City reference; country preferred. Address, for two days, O. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the best of reference will be given; no objections to the country. Address M. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER, &c., by a very desirable, industrious, and sober young man; is not afraid of work; will try to please, and is well recommended. Call for EUGENE, at Mr. Hendrickson's, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, no family, just landed from England, situations; wife as plain cook, man as coachman, groom or plain gardener; no objection to City or country. Apply or address for three days No. 61 East 12th-st., cor. 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, INdustrious young man to make himself generally useful in a store; willing to work; best of reference. Call or address INDUSTRIOUS, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is a first-class driver; knows New-York and Brooklyn; is willing and obliging; City or country; the best of City reference. Address M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman; understands gardening; the wife can do general housework; the best of reference. Address P. F., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH waiter in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 192 6th-av., in the basement.

A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT, who speaks and writes the English, French and German languages, wishes a situation in any capacity; has good City references. Address K. L., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS OR COMMISSION HOUSES.—A gentleman of many years' experience, acquainted with most of the buyers of New-York jobbing houses, also nearly one hundred out of town A 1 jobbers, desires an engagement. Address B. B. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

CLERKSHIP WANTED—IN A FIRST-class house by a young man lately returned from China; a knowledge of business here his main object; references as to character unexceptionable. Merchants requiring such a person will please send address to Albemarle Hotel, Room No. 88.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN, NEAT, CAPABLE OF taking whole charge of a farm; attending to cattle and horses; willing to drive, if required; civil, obliging, industrious, sober, honest and systematic, with references. Address, stating wages, GRAPE, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.; a Welchman preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ONE WHO UNderstands how to run an engine and fire up and make himself generally useful; one who is steady and sober; in a small steam saw-mill; none other need apply. Apply to LOUIS FALK, Morrisania steam saw-mill, 3d-st., near Fordham-av., Morrisania.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT woman to sew and assist in the care of two children; must have good City reference from her last place. None other need apply, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at No. 109 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE country, fifty minutes from the City, a neat, tidy woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; no other work to be done by her. Call at Room No. 4, No. 12 Pine-st., from 9 till 12.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house; must be a rapid writer, correct and experienced, who can give the best testimonials as to character, integrity, &c., &c. Address by letter to WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACquainted with the stationary and fancy goods trade in this City and through the States. Address A. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, stating terms and references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Apply, with good City reference, at No. 12 West 16th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SERVANT AS CHAMBERMAID and to take care of a young child. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, in the afternoon, at No. 546 Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MACHINIST; ONE competent to introduce a patent now being incorporated; capital $500,000. Address Post-office Box 5,72-.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERmaid; good reference required; German preferred, at No. 41 West 32d-st. Also, a boy 14 to 17 years old.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A PRIVATE FAMily. Apply at No. 36 Bond-st., before 12 or after 4 o'clock.

A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS MAN OF energy and character wanted, to solicit subscriptions for a new company which is remunerative and philanthropic in its character; liberal inducements. Address COMPANY, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOREWOMAN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE cloak house; one who has had experience and is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a work-room. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK, 157 Church-st.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—TWO JOB COMpositors; none but first-class workmen need apply to FRENCH & WHEAT, No. 1 Park-row.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—ANSON BLAKE, plaintiff, against SUSAN W. WINSLOW, as executrix of or trustee under the last will and testament of Hubbard Winslow, deceased, and in her own right, EDWARD H. WINSLOW, WILLIAM C. WINSLOW, KENELM WINSLOW, as trustees under the last will and testament of the said Hubbard Winslow, deceased; and, also, in their own right, HELEN A. WINSLOW, wife of the said Edward H. Winslow, EDWARD WINSLOW and HELEN WINSLOW, the children of the said Edward H. Winslow; EDWARD WARREN and ANNA W. WARREN, his wife; FANNY WARREN and EDNA WARREN, children of the said Anna W. Warren; ADELINE W. BYINGTON, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, severally above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Post-office Buildings, Montague-place, near Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated November 22, 1866.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d13—law6wTh*
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50c., canceled.]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.
WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.
dec6-law6mTh

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DR. WILLIAM V. WOOD, an Englishman; last heard of resided in Gates-av., Brooklyn; left home on the 27th of December, since which time has not been heard of; he is an artist in water colors; has worked for houses in the City of New-York. Any person employing him at the present time will confer a great favor on the advertiser by sending his address. He is a small man, dark eyes, black curling hair, bald on top of his head, black side whiskers, scar under right eye, wears glasses. Should this meet the eye of his wife, she will confer a favor by addressing GEORGE L., No. 141 East 46th-st., New-York. English papers please copy.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. L. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 363 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office, where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or purchase the same.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to 80 Washington-st., near Rector.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

COAL, $7; FLOUR, $12.—THE PEOPLE'S Mutual Protective Association sells coal and flour at wholesale prices, to put down monopolies. Office No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Room No. 5. N. B.—All City railroad tickets for sale.

TO COAL CARTMEN.—BEST QUALITY of Red Ash, Lorberry and Locust Mountain, Egg and Stove sizes, at $6 75 and $6 25, at the yard of L. W. PHILLIPS, foot of 20th-st., North River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Late of Baltimore,
Law Office,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards common used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO. No. 43 John-st., New-York.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 24 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA .... Jan. 16
ALEPPO .... Jan. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT .... SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE. LEMARIE .... SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT. BOCANDE .... SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE. DUCHESNE .... SATURDAY, Mar. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN .... Saturday Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon .... $100 | Lower Saloon $80
Second class...$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING .... SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN .... SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON .... SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE .... SATURDAY, Feb. 9
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown $100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 57 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $50 and $3 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
C...., Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 19.
W. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
UNITED KINGDOM sails .... SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails .... SATURDAY, Jan. 26
CALEDONIA sails .... SATURDAY, Feb. 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN .... WEDNESDAY .... Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK .... WEDNESDAY .... Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY .... Feb. 2
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin .... $90 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London .... 95 | Steerage to London 34
First Cabin to Paris .... 105 | Steerage to Paris 40
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
COLUMBIA .... BARTON .... SATURDAY, Jan. 19
MORRO CASTLE .... ADAMS .... SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE .... GREENE .... SATURDAY, Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY .... Jan. 28 | MONDAY .... Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Jan. 26.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt ——, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $394 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURGH.—The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 M., giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, **155** feet long by **24½** beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, **175** feet long by **29½** feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, **145** feet long by **32** feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, **165** feet long by **23½** feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, **245** feet long by **35** feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, **163** feet long by **26** feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, **148** feet long by **23** feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, **185** feet long by **26½** feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, **180** feet long by **25½** feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the arrangements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company, having been terminated by the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, this Company will after THURSDAY, the 17th day of January instant, only sell tickets and check baggage over their own road, and will only recognize tickets sold at their own offices and by their own agents.
Passengers will after that date be ticketed and baggage checked to and from Greenbush or East Albany, the terminus of the road.
The same will be observed as to freight.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 119 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

FOR SALE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., NO. 3 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BROADWAY — Valuable leasehold, corner above Bleecker.
BROADWAY—A valuable corner above Bleecker.
BROADWAY—Near Broome, 5 valuable lots.
BROADWAY—38x200, near Amity-st.
BROADWAY—A valuable corner near Fifth-av. Hotel.
BROADWAY—A valuable lot near Leonard.
BROADWAY—Near White-st., large piece.
BLEECKER-ST.—Corner east of Broadway.
CANAL-ST.—First-class improvement.
CEDAR-ST.—Near William-st., valuable piece.
CHAMBERS-ST.—First-class store near Hudson-st.
CROSBY-ST.—Near Bleecker-st., 55x90 feet.
DEY-ST.—Fine store near Broadway.
FRANKLIN-ST.—Between Church and Broadway.
WHITE-ST.—A valuable corner east of Broadway.
WOOSTER-ST.—Large piece near Broome-st.
WORTH-ST.—50x80 feet, east of Broadway.
WORTH-ST.—Large piece, 75x80.
WHITE-ST.—Near Church, 50x100 feet.
WALL-ST.—Near Pearl.
MAIDEN-LANE—Through to Cedar-st.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATIONS ON EDISTO ISLAND.
BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES,
Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.
At private sale, that TRACT OF LAND on Edisto Island, well known as the SEASIDE PLANTATION, containing about 1,200 acres of high, arable land, (1,000 of which are cleared and under cultivation,) and 500 acres of marsh. The average yield of these lands in ordinary seasons was 150 pounds of clean cotton of the finest quality to the acre, and they have produced as high as 200 pounds per acre. This plantation is situated immediately on the ocean, and about one-quarter of a mile from the healthy Summer resort of the planters on Edisto, known as Eddingsville. It is intersected by a creek, navigable for coasting vessels, with convenient landings. Very little fencing is required to inclose the whole place, water forming the natural boundary on two sides. It is about seven miles from the steamboat public landing. This tract originally consisted of three plantations, and can be easily subdivided, and its health advantages and well-known productiveness render it one of the most desirable plantations on the island.
For terms, &c., apply as above.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson: mansion large; all modern improvements; in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement: greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with the furniture, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES, SHELVING, counters, &c. The complete furniture of a large hardware establishment, made in the best manner and of the best material, which will be sold cheap; the fixtures must be taken away immediately after the 1st February next, as the building is to be remodeled by the new tenant. Apply to JAMES HODGE, Carpenter, No. 35 Jane-st.

PLAINFIELD.—FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE of 15 acres, 5 minutes' walk of depot; modern new house, gas, and all the new improvements; large stable, chickenry, and all necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit and shade trees; in fact a complete residence in every respect. Inquire of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE AT PRINCETON, N. J.—A large and commodious mansion, with barn and outbuildings, all in good condition; location central; convenient to depot, Post-office, churches, &c.; terms moderate, if sold soon. Apply to L. H. ATWATER, Princeton, or E. S. ATWATER, No. 169 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A VERY DESIRABLE residence, in perfect order; gas, water, &c.; the lot is large and well stocked with bearing fruit trees; stable new; the entire furniture will be sold if desired; possession in ten days. Apply to JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—$18,750—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop brown-stone, No. 233 52d-st., Broadway and 8th-av., half-block from Broadway cars, all modern improvements, neighborhood first-class; ¾ can remain on mortgage. Possession May 1. BAKER & CO., 45th-st. and Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$10,000—HANDSOME MARBLE HOUSE for sale, immediate possession; modern improvements, first-class neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; payments easy.
MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—EARLY POSSESSION, A DESIRABLE and roomy house; furnished or otherwise; large lot; closets throughout; extension, 12 by 23; all the modern appliances. Seen 10 to 12 and 1 to 8, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—THE furnished house No. 39 Sidney-place; has gas, bath, hot and cold water; possession can be had at once. Apply to S. HONDLOW or D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Montague, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

STORES FOR SALE.—NO. 92 JOHN-ST., NO. 78 Maiden-lane, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, adjoining the ferry; also, 520 lots on Newtown Creek; 52 acres on south side of Staten Island. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 176 William-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THREE-STORY BROWN and brick houses, with all improvements, varying from $8,000 to $15,000, in various parts of the City.
H. McKENNA, No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE ON 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—A plot of ground, 150 feet front and 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—ONE HALF MILE from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, Westchester County, containing 68 acres. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT-HOUSE AND FACTORY, Nos. 4 and 6 Doyer-st.; also, three-story brick stores, Nos. 425, 427 and 429 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, north side. THOS. M. WYATT, Attorney, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 49TH-ST.—THE FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 154 West 49th-st.; in perfect order; 20x50x100 feet; possession April 1, or sooner if desired. J. C. REDMOND, 154 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS STORE IN PEARL-st., near Wall, with two fronts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—A LOT IN SOUTHERN PART OF Hoboken, or between Hoboken and Jersey City. Address ACKERMAN & CLEARMAN, No. 111 Front-st., New-York, with location and price.

WANTED—A PLOT OF GROUND ABOUT 100 feet square, near the water, either in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. Address Box No. 1,106 Post-office, with location and price.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—WITHIN one hour of New-York, not to cost over $10,000 at the very outside. House must have eight rooms, garden, fruit, and stable on the place. Address, stating terms, H. F. B., Box No. 2,562 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FIVE years, a small furnished house within a block of 5th-av., and between 19th and 29th sts. Rent not to exceed $3,000 a year. Possession to be given on May 1. Address W. Y. C., Box No. 903 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO LARGE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED, suitable for boarding-houses; location first-class; best of references given. Address, with particulars, PROPRIETOR, Station D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM UP TOWN, vicinity of 14th-st. and Broadway, for two young gentlemen; breakfast at 8, dinner at 6 o'clock; private family preferred; references. Address H. B. G., Box 150 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house near 34th-st. will rent with board to gentleman and wife, a desirable back room, second floor, at $22, or front room and bedroom at $30; references required. Address HOME, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

NO. 80 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, front, to let to gentlemen only, without meals; references exchanged.

NO. 56 EAST 30TH-ST., NORTHEAST corner 4th-av.—Several very desirable suites of furnished apartments to let, with private table, at reasonable rates.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, and single rooms with board, on 5th-av. Address MISS HOWLAND, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED with board by a gentleman and wife, infant and nurse. Address, stating terms, &c., A. D. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms for $5 50 per week, at 239 West 50th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS
AND CORSETS
WILL BE OFFERED FOR
THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT
BELOW COST.
WE INVITE OUR
CUSTOMERS
And the public to take advantage of this immense reduction. Our stock is very large, and we are compelled to lessen it, to make room for our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

WE INVITE OUR LADY PATRONS TO take a peep at our show window, and also to come in and inspect our stock whether they want to
BUY OR NOT.
We have the richest and most elegant assortment of
FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS
IN AMERICA,
And will sell them at low prices; also, a new importation of our celebrated and beautiful shaped
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS.
Being the largest importers and manufacturers in the United States, we can offer to the public, and especially to
THE TRADE,
IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

THE YACHT SKIRT,
ALSO THE JEROME;
Both elegant.
THE
VESTA,
HENRIETTA,
and
FLEETWING,
AT GAYNOR'S
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
SMILLIE & CO.
Having determined to discontinue their
CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPARTMENT
To make room for their Spring stock of silks and dress goods, will sell the balance of their cloaks and mantillas
AT HALF PRICE.
No. 763 Broadway.

W. K. PEYTON

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LINENS,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
CRASHES.
ALSO,
SHIRTING AND
SHEETING
MUSLINS,
ALL WIDTHS
AND QUALITIES
at the very lowest figures.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS at 32½c.
NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLINS at 37½c.
HILLS' "SEMPER IDEM" MUSLINS at 25c.
LONSDALE MILLS at 25c.
ANDROSCOGGIN MILLS at 25c.
AMOSKEAG MILLS at 18c.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
Will offer this week
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EPINGLINE POPLINS,
BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
STRIPED POPLINS,
GRANITE POPLINS,
VALENCIA POPLINS,
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES AND COBURG CLOTHS.
French Merinoes at 62½c. and upward.
Empress Cloths, all wool, at 56c., sold in October at $1 25.
French Poplins at 65c., sold in October at $1 25.
Epingline Poplins, all silk and wool, at 90c., sold earlier at $1 75.
Black and Colored Alpacas from 25c. per yard upward.
Black and Colored Paramattas from 25c. per yard upward.
Bright Plaid Poplins, double-fold, at 50c., sold earlier at $1.
Striped Poplins at 37½c., sold earlier for 75c.
Silk Plaid Poplins at 44c., sold earlier at 87½c.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer at retail during this month,
THE ENTIRE STOCK
contained in their store,
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.,
consisting in part of
Plain and Fancy Silks, from $1 per yard upward.
Dress Goods, from 25 cents per yard, upward.
Yard-wide Shirting Linens, from 50 cents per yard, upward.
Fine and heavy Crash, 12, 15, 18 cents per yard.
Fine Damask Napkins, from $2 50 per dozen, upward.
A full assortment of Mourning Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Paris Fancy Organdie and Tulle Ball Dresses, Men's and Women's Hosiery and Gloves, with an immense variety of other descriptions of goods,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

FURS.—ERMINE FURS AND BONNETS AT half price. Also CLOAKS; Velvet Cloaks. Turban Hats and Jockeys; Ribbons and Feathers; Old Furs repaired; Children's Furs; Old Bonnets made fashionable.
L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE GLASS-WORKS AT HUNter's Point, Long Island City. Everything in complete running order. The stock, tools, fixtures, &c., will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to A. RAPELYE, on the premises, or address W. VAN HOESEN, Box No. 2,841 Post-office, New-York.

TO LEASE—FINE CORNER PROPERTY ON Union-square, south side, and on Broadway, near Spring-st., 5.x200; also, several fine stores and lofts, between Worth and 14th sts., to let. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, near 5th-av.; 26½ feet front; three rooms deep; with all the modern improvements. Possession given May 1. For further particulars apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, TILL MAY, 1868, A first-class three-story brick house, No. 112 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; car routes; entire surroundings first-class. Apply on premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE, COMFORTABLE FURnished room, with breakfast, in a private family. Apply to A. L., Box No. 1,938 Post-office.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, with all the modern improvements, in the brownstone house No. 239 West 50th-st., to a small family.

STABLE TO LET—A STABLE NO. 385 4TH-av., having eight stalls is for rent at $800 per annum, until May 1, 1868.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL WALNUT top counters, closets, &c., very desirable and good. Address Box No. 3,873 Post-office, or No. 129 Grand-st., second floor, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats
THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER .... DIRECTOR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16,
THE RICHINGS
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE
in Auber's beautiful romantic Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Presenting Misses Caroline Richings, Zelda Harrison, and Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Wylie, Seguin, Arnold and H. C. Peakes all in the cast.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING,
only representation of Donizetti's
DON PASQUALE.
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE
OF THE
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
the original and only correct libretto.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss FANNY HERRING IN TWO PIECES,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY,
SPIRIT OF JACK SHEPPARD.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Messrs. MILES and YOUNG.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
CINDER-LEON AND MADAGASCAR BALLET.
CINDER-LEON AND THE ONLY LEON.
CINDER-LEON AND SEYMOURGALL.
CINDER-LEON AND ALLENALINI.
CINDER-LEON AND KELLIFANTI.
CINDER-LEON AND DEMON DANCE.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND IN AMERICA.
MR. KENNEDY IN NEWARK
(WEDNESDAY, 16th, and MONDAY, 21st.
MR. KENNEDY IN JERSEY CITY
THURSDAY, 17th, at 8 o'clock.
MR. KENNEDY IN BROOKLYN
FRIDAY, 18th, at 8 o'clock.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION
THE DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE
IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE
31ST OF JANUARY,
ON THE STAGE OF THE OPERA
HOUSE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock, the House being under engagement for the evening.
AVOID THE CROWD OF THE CLOSING WEEK!
Buy your Certificates at Once.
The extraordinary success which is attending the closing sale of Certificates has made it now certain that
EVERY CERTIFICATE WILL BE SOLD!
☞ The Certificates of the Association will admit holders to the House.
Seats will be reserved for Ladies.

MEETINGS.

PLUMBERS' NOTICE.—A MASS MEETING of the Journeymen Plumber Protective Society of New-York and vicinity will be held THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock, at Putnam Hall, corner of 12th-st. and 3d-av.
THEODORE FIREKOOK, Pres.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. — Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

IF YOU HAVE A SLIGHT COUGH, DON'T neglect it, but go at once to P. B. KNAPP & CO. and get a bottle of their
VEGETABLE COUGH BALSAM.
Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st., near King, and by druggists generally.
It will cure you.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth 50 books.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

ANY LADY DESIROUS OF SECURING exclusive apartments, home attention, kindness and regular medical care during expected illness, can find such in a respectable but unobtrusive family of two, without visitors, children or boarders; location up town. Apply to Dr. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, with collar, marked F. W. Ballard, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1867, A small POCKET-BOOK, containing a number of $5 bills on a bank in Newark, a gold certificate for $5,000, a note for $100 given by J. Thompson. A reward of $100 will be given by returning the above to this office.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON LAST, A GOLD BRACELET, in going from the corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st. to 4th-av., and up to 18th-st. It was a keepsake, and the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Gramercy Park House.

LOST—IN PASSING FROM 5TH-AV. THROUGH 34th-st. and Madison-av. to 23d-st. and 3d-av. a MANUSCRIPT BOOK containing reports of a City missionary. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at No. 2 East 34th-st.

LOST—A DARK SABLE FUR COLLAR—$25 REward will be paid at the Gas Office, No. 136 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locks for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 12 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
who will appear in her original personation of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾,
in the great American Drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
COLLECTIONS OF CURIOSITIES
have been purchased from nearly
EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE,
and this establishment now contains more and rarer wonders than were collected in the Museum lately burned.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-HUNTER.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Just added to the Grand Aquaria,
FOUR LIVING SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
THE GREAT SPORTING "EVENT"
OF THE YEAR 1867.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
will be produced, after weeks of preparation, with
NEW DRESSES! NEW PROPERTIES!
ENTIRELY FRESH SAWDUST.
and every accessory which can add to the splendor of the *mise en scene*, regardless of cost, a most
MAGNIFICENT HORSE-COMEDY,
MAGNIFICENT HORSE-COMEDY,
which, from the startling character of its
STRIKING (AND KICKING) EFFECTS,
the steeple-chaseness of its language, and the remarkable
ARRAY OF EQUINE TALENT,
embodied in its representation, cannot fail to take a stable position at the head of the hippodramatic literature of the age, entitled the
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
Particular attention is called to the following
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
The Steed Gravitation .... gr. m. Fashion
The Steed Schnapps, No. 1 .... pleb. g. Ducrow
The Steed Highflyer, No. 2 .... b. g. Selim
Ancient Circus Steed .... sp. g. Spot
Coatermonger's Steed .... Half Brother to Donkey
Fifteen high-mettled Racers, by the flower of the New-York Circus Stables.
The above distinguished equine stars will be supported by the entire strength of the New-York Circus Troupe.
INCIDENTAL TO THE COMEDY:
The newly-fledged member of the Jockey Club. Sporting and matrimony. The new member in search of a steed. His overpowering success. Remarkable characteristics of horses and horse-dealers. "Horse on the Brain."
GRAND JOCKEY-CLUB RACES,
WITH GENTLEMEN RIDERS,
AN UNPARALLELED FIELD.
TREMENDOUS BURST OF SPEED.
THE NEW MEMBER ALL DUST AND GLORY.
TRIUMPHANT TIVOLE!
Previous to the comedy, elegant and diversified
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG
and the entire company.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.
THE DRAWING
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE 21ST INST., AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY'S GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. WILLIAM WILD, their faithful Librarian for fourteen years, at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, Jan. 22, for which occasion the best talent of New-York have volunteered their services. Chorus rehearsals Monday evenings at Dr. Cheever's Church.
Tickets $1. To be had at the piano rooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and T. S. Berry No. 593 Broadway; also at the music-stores.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.
The best in all respects.

LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
AT THE
CHAPEL OF RUTGERS INSTITUTE,
No. 489 5th-av.
Prof. A. GUYOT will lecture on *The Glaciers of Switzerland*, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, and MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 7½ P. M.
Five other lectures, by Prof. HARTT, of Agassiz's Brazilian Expedition; Profs. NEWBERRY, HENRY DRAPER, and JAMES HYATT, will complete this special course of seven.
Programmes and a limited number of tickets may be had at the Institute.
Prof. HYATT's course on *Natural Philosophy* proceeds on WEDNESDAY, at 1 P. M.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES—DELIVERED by invitation of the New-York Association for the advancement of Science and Art. The course consisting of six lectures, will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, as follows:
TUESDAY, Feb. 5. Subject—*The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon.*
MONDAY, Feb. 11—*The River, its Basin and Tributaries.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 12—*The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics.*
MONDAY, Feb. 18—*The Aquatic Animals of the Amazon.*
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—*The Land Animals of South America.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 26—*The Monkeys and Native Inhabitants.*
Commencing at 8 o'clock each evening. Price of a ticket for the whole course $5, the number will be limited to the capacity of the hall. Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Milhau, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., Druggists, under the St. Nicholas Hotel; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; T. T. Green, Druggist, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Caswell & Mack, Druggists, under Fifth-av. Hotel; American News Company, No. 115 Nassau-st.; H. B. Lane, *Times* Building, No. 41 Park-row. The rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, second floor.
The tickets already subscribed, 800 in number, will be delivered immediately to the subscribers in person.

A LECTURE ON "AMERICAN MANHOOD" will be delivered by Rev. G. C. ESRAY in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York, No. 161 5th-av., corner 21st-st. Free lecture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by WILLIAM L. STONE, Esq. Subject—*The Early Newspaper Press of America.* Young men and the public generally invited.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
Opens its next session on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6. This College is distinguished for the thorough and practical education which it gives in all the branches of a full Academic and Collegiate course of study, adapted to young ladies. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE AN explanation of his "mode of teaching how to speak French," in Brooklyn, at the Packer Institute, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Another one in New-York, at No. 9 University-place, on FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock precisely, after which a class will be organized, to meet at the time and place most convenient for the members of the class.

REDUCTION OF TERMS.—GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Specialties—Penmanship and Bookkeeping. Practical instruction. One-half the usual rates will be charged for a short time only. The attention of young men is especially invited to the opportunity. Circulars at Institute.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

CARD.—THE REDUCED TERMS FOR PENMANship and book-keeping at GOLDSMITH'S Institute. All who would take advantage of the opportunity should enter their names without delay, as a limited number only will be received at the low rates. No. 756 Broadway.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, OF French descent, who has resided in Paris, and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reëngagement as visiting governess; best City references. Address C. D. O., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

A COLLEGE STUDENT WANTS AN engagement to teach from one to three hours each afternoon; in a private family preferred. Address X., No. 217 Christie-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OR governess by a graduate of a first-class seminary. Address, this week, Miss MARY WOOD, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 16,
EDWIN BOOTH
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as
ROMEO,
in Shakespeare's tragedy entitled
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER .... as .... JULIET
Mr. BARTON HILL .... as .... MERCUTIO
AND A SPLENDID CAST.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as BERTUCCIO, in
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTY-SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle $1
Family Circle .... 50c.
Curtain rises at night 7¾; at Matinee 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.
GET YOUR CERTIFICATES TO-DAY
AND AVOID THE CROWD AT THE LAST MOMENT.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING at 8: SATURDAY at 2.
By request, "THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK," the most exciting feat ever witnessed; "THE FLOATING HEAD," "GROWTH OF FLOWERS," and the "WONDROUS HAT," pronounced by the Press and public the FOUR "GREATEST ILLUSIONS" ever presented to an audience. HERR HASELMAYER will perform a Solo on the Wood and India Rubber Instrument, invented and made by himself. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. MATINEE. Doors open at 1½. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

STEINWAY HALL.
TENTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, at 8 o'clock.
Second appearance of the celebrated contralto,
MISS NETTIE STERLING.
First night of the new Orchestral Fantasie,
CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
With solos for every instrument.
VISIONS IN A DREAM, for the thirtieth time.
MADELINE WALTZ. LAFAYETTE GALOP.
By Theo. Thomas' Grand Orchestra.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

THE
SELLING OFFICES
OF THE CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION WILL BE
OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P.M.
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL THE 19TH INST.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL
of the
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
to be given at
IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1867.
Tickets may be obtained of A. Salmon, No. 52 Warren-st.; Louis de Arze, Spanish Consulate, No. 29 Broadway; L. Koppel, No. 11 Ann-st.; J. Blum, No. 55 Warren-st.; F. Decnaux, Howard-st.; A. Flaurand, No. 439½ Broadway; H. Dardonville, No. 678 Broadway; Delmonico's, 14th-st.; Francis Kinzler, Hoffman House, 25th-st. and Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT.
21ST-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
Between 5th and 6th avs.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE,
the eminent Pianist, and a large number of Amateur Vocalists, have kindly volunteered their valuable services.
TICKETS $1,
for sale by Charles Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and McIntyre's, corner Broadway and 18th-st.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS,
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. MORE NOVELTY. UN BALLO MASCHERA. RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. LORD LOVEL. DANCING ON THE BRAIN. SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK. W. S. BUDWORTH, &c. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2½ P. M.

GRAND NATIONAL SKATING TOURNAMENT
AT OATMAN'S RINK, CORNER 59TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV., ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
In order to give all the amateur and professional skaters in the United States an opportunity of meeting each other and enjoying a fine day's sport, I would respectfully invite them to the Rink on WEDNESDAY next. Those coming from different parts of the country will make themselves known at the office, and their admission tickets will be furnished.
The Rink will be open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
O. F. OATMAN, Proprietor.

CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.
THE DRAWING
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE 21ST INST., AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
SIXTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE,
FRIDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2:30.
Admission $1. Subscription tickets $5 each.
For sale at Steinway's.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX SCENES.
Thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and
LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD,
Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

OFFICE OF THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
No. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—THE DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE beg to announce to the public that owing to the great labor attendant upon preparing the ballots and procuring the additional presents arising from the sale of a greater number of tickets than was at first contemplated, that the distribution which was expected to take place on the 14th inst. is unavoidably postponed until the 28th inst., when it will positively take place.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
JOHN H. WHITE,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.,
WILLIAM ORTON,
} Committee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

SKATING AT SILVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN, foot of Seventh-st.; ten minutes' walk from the ferry; music by the Manhattan Brass Band every afternoon and evening; hurdle race to take place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 17.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

A SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD grand Piano, made by one of the best makers; cost $1,100, gold; is in perfect order; will be sold low, as the owner is obliged to leave the City. Can be seen at THURSTON'S Warerooms, No. 99 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS at the manufactory, Nos. [illegible] and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

United States Senator—Senate Committees—Local Bills.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1867.

This day, at noon, the two Houses of the Legislature ratified the decree of King Caucus by formally nominating ROSCOE CONKLING for United States Senator. To-morrow they are to meet together and compare their votes, and as these will be found to agree, there will be no joint ballot, and the proceeding will be a mere formality.

Strange to say, although the preliminary canvass for the Senatorship was conducted with much mutual forbearance and good will, the flames of discord have broken out with a good deal of violence since the question was practically decided. The Albany interest was generally united on Senator HARRIS, and the fact that so prominent a politician as LYMAN TREMAIN, at the eleventh hour separated himself from the mass of his fellow-townsmen and declared himself for Mr. CONKLING, has brought down upon him a concentrated fire of denunciation and invective from the local Press, which he would probably be fully equal to meet and answer had he the opportunity, but which in his present isolated and unofficial position he must find extremely embarrassing.

At the impromptu rally of the friends of Mr. CONKLING at the Delavan House, on the evening of the caucus, Mr. TREMAIN spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I simply came to pay my respects to the young, vigorous, brilliant, rising representative of the Union Party of the State of New-York. While I have no word to say in derogation of the distinguished men who have been his competitors, I feel you have a right to rejoice that you have selected emphatically the representative man of your party on the floor of the Senate. Senator WHITE struck the popular note to-day when he said that we wanted a man who for six years would not suffer the State of New-York to be voiceless—[cheers]—and every man who had the interest of this great party at heart felt that he was bound to be influenced by that, and could not fail to see that if ROSCOE CONKLING was elected, New-York would be heard during the next six years. [Cheers.] Every man knew and felt that six years would not elapse, during which the most exciting questions upon which parties were divided that could possibly occupy the attention of the nation would be brought before the people through their representative in the Senate Chamber, without having the voice of the Radical Republican Party of this State heard through our representative. [Cheers.] I rejoice, gentlemen, that in my judgment we are now witnessing the dawn of a brighter day in this State—a day when the young and vigorous the *living* men who are with this party from principle and from patriotism, will control its destinies, and the barnacles will be shaken off to go the bottom. [Cries of "Good, good."] It is because I have felt that this man was of all others the man of brains, that I rejoice, gentlemen, with you and the *young men* of this State and of the Republican Party who do its work and who have a right to measure its sense, because this triumph is not the triumph of gold. [Cries of "Good, good. That's so."] Money has fallen powerless before the young and lion-hearted representatives of the party who rallied round this chieftain of theirs, and it is because we regard him not only as an able, but as an honest man, who will remain incorruptible either against the influence of gold or the influence of our recreant President. [Cries of "Good."] I say we have a right to rejoice because the age of mediocrity has gone by, the age of imbecility has gone. ["That's so."] The age of brain and intellect has come; and I will conclude by saying that I am confident that ROSCOE CONKLING, your honored Senator elect, will in the future, as in the past, prove to be an honor and an ornament to the Union Party and to the State of New-York.

In this speech he has been bitterly denounced by the *Evening Journal* and satirized by the *Argus*. Mr. TREMAIN, who with all his ability is a singularly unfortunate politician, and has made more speeches requiring explanation than any man of his age in the State, has published a card in which he denies that he meant to refer to Senator HARRIS when he spoke of barnacles and superannuated politicians; but it does not seem to meet with the credit which he probably expected.

The disappointed parties are endeavoring to explain their defeat by charging bribery upon the others respectively. It would probably be going too far in this degenerate age to claim that such an important matter as a Senatorial election is decided without any regard whatever to mercenary considerations; but I am in a position to know and to assert confidently that the nomination of CONKLING was the genuine and unbiased voice of the Legislature, as it was of the people, and that the few members, if any such there were, who were governed by mercenary considerations, were not sufficient in number to control the event, and were probably equally balanced among the supporters of the respective candidates.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The imbroglio in regard to the Committees of the Senate has been settled. Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD having, at the session of last evening, announced that although he had deemed it necessary to give the question due and deliberate consideration, and had, therefore, hesitated to commit himself in favor of the right of the old Committees to retain their positions he had come to the conclusion that in the absence of any action of the Senate itself looking to a change, they were to be regarded as continuing throughout the entire existence of that body. He, therefore, announced that the Committees remained as constituted at the previous session. It is a pity that, in the case of at least one of these Committees, a reconstruction could have not been effected.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

The capital is alive with uniforms and gold lace today, the State Military Association being in session. An interesting address by Gen. BATCHELLER, the active and intelligent Inspector-General, will be delivered to-morrow.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Senator LENT introduced his bill, previously noticed, to create the Metropolitan Croton Aqueduct Department, and in the Assembly Mr. O. MURPHY, Democrat, introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and to transfer their powers to the Board of Aldermen. Very radical measures tending to the reformation of the City government will undoubtedly pass the Legislature, but the powers that be have not finally decided what shape they shall take.

Mr. CRANDELL introduced a bill to give the Metropolitan Police Board the right to appoint Police Clerks in the City and County of New-York.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1866.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. ANDREWS presented the petition of the Metropolitan Board of Health for an amendment to the Health Law. They ask for power to compel those who refuse to keep their premises clean to pay the necessary expense of the Board in putting such premises in proper condition by making the expense a lien on the property. They also ask for authority to institute suits for the abatement of public nuisances.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—To authorize in Brooklyn the sale of lands for arrears of water rates; also, to empower the Grand-street Railroad of Brooklyn to charge five cents fare.

By Mr. LENT—To authorize joint stock fire and marine insurance companies to increase their capital stock.

By Mr. KLINE—To amend the law relative to marriage.

By Mr. LOW—To amend the charter of the Germania Life Insurance Company, by providing for a division of profits before April 1, 1868.

By Mr. LOW—To facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, by exempting town bonds from taxation.

By Mr. FOLGER—To amend the charter of the Eclectic Association of New-York. It authorizes a majority of the Directors to decide upon the purchase of real estate.

CLERKS FOR COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. PIERSON, nine of the different Standing Committees were authorized to employ clerks.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

At noon the Senate proceeded to elect a United States Senator in place of IRA HARRIS, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March.

Twenty-four Senators, Republicans, named ROSCOE CONKLING; two Democrats named HENRY C. MURPHY and one, H. C. MURPHY, named GEORGE F. COMSTOCK. ROSCOE CONKLING was declared duly elected on the part of the Senate.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTERS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of reporters for the Press; also, the following additional members on the Committee on Insurance: Messrs. BLAUVELT and FREAR.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker announced the special order, the election of a United States Senator in place of Hon. IRA HARRIS, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next. The clerk called the roll of members with the following result: For ROSCOE CONKLING, 77; for HENRY C. MURPHY, 41. The Speaker announced that ROSCOE CONKLING, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is duly declared the nominee for United States Senator on the part of the Assembly.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to the Normal School at Potsdam. To establish a Board of Education in Malone, Franklin County.

The Putnam County contested seat case was taken up. Discussion ensued up to the hour of adjournment, when it was made the special order for to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

New-York State Military Association.

From Our Own Reporter.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Pursuant to the notice which had been given through the newspapers, a meeting of the Military Association of the State of New-York was held to-day at Association Hall, in this city. The day was very cold, the thermometer standing at zero, and all efforts to warm the hall had proved ineffectual. There were, however, a goodly number of the officers of our militia on hand, and they sat through the two hours of the day session with a great deal of patience. It being a regulation of the Society that all members should appear in full military uniform, a handsome sight might have been expected if the weather had proved pleasant. Only Col. CONKLING, however, appeared in the full uniform, with clanking sword and massive epaulets. The others covered up their uniforms in their overcoats or sat shivering in a corner. The principal topic of discussion in the morning was respecting the failure of the late Treasurer, Col. FAIRCHILD, of Rochester, to account for funds in his possession. A lively time sprang up about this. Otherwise everything was quiet.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

The meeting was called to order by Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, and Capt. HENRY HEATH acted as Secretary. On taking his seat, Col. CONKLING said:

GENTLEMEN: You will unite, I am sure, in congratulations upon the "marked improvement in the National Guard organization of the State during the past year in discipline and efficiency," which the Governor has been pleased to commend, in his recent annual message; and you will agree with His Excellency that, "with the largest and best organized militia of any of the States, it should be our aim to raise it to the highest standard of efficiency." With this earnest of success, we are called upon in an especial manner to turn our attention to the chief object of our association, which the Constitution declares to be "to foster, encourage and perfect a thorough military system."

The National Guard is and must be the child of the State, and it is essential that the State should give it its fostering care, for nothing else can preserve its activity and vigor. Under our form of Government the State is but the voice of the people, and in military matters the people will, for the most part, be informed and guided by military men. If the military organization be weak, puerile or inefficient, the people will be prompted to distrust, despise and overthrow it. On the other hand, if it have a proper soldierly pride, if its members be practiced in the high courtesy which is the chief ornament of the soldier, if they be educated and intelligent leaders of opinion, they will win the hearts of the people, and will receive from the State all that they deserve.

But let it not be forgotten that, although the State must furnish the law, the organization, the uniforms, arms and accoutrements, our military system requires much more to feed, to nurse, to strengthen it. Military discipline has come down to us, through all the ages, bearing upon it the stamp of every commander whose name is illustrious in history. It is of the last importance that all the members of the National Guard—the officers no less than the rank and file—be brought fully under its influence. Every private must be fed with a knowledge of his duties, and so must every officer, from the youngest Lieutenant to the oldest General of division. As there can be no army without soldiers, so there can be none without officers. Each class is necessary for the drill and instruction of the other, and each is entirely dependent upon the other for success and reputation. No one has a right to enter into a military organization unless he does so as a cooperative agent, to foster a perfect military spirit, to educate both himself and others, and to build up a system which is in the strictest sense military. In order to satisfy a just responsibility, every one must consider himself at once a learner and a teacher of military art and science.

The importance of a due regard to personal cleanliness cannot be more forcibly stated than in the words of that brilliant Revolutionary officer, Gen. WAYNE, in his correspondence with WASHINGTON, preparatory to the attack on Stony Point. He appeals to the Commander-in-Chief for a supply of clothing, and speaks of uniformity in dress as "infusing a laudable pride and emulation which, in a soldier, is a substitute for almost every other virtue;" and he adds: "I must acknowledge that I have a prejudice in favor of an elegant uniform and soldierly appearance, so much so that I would much rather risk my life and reputation at the head of the same men in an attack, clothed and equipped as I could wish, with a single charge of ammunition, than to take them as they appear in common, with sixty rounds of cartridges." This strong language might seem extravagant, had not WASHINGTON in his reply said: "I agree perfectly with you as to the importance of dress."

The military literature of the world is voluminous and of romantic interest to men of military intelligence and taste, illumined as it is by deeds the most heroic and inspiring, while, at the same time, it is pregnant with the most valuable instruction. Wherever it is practicable, I venture to suggest that every regiment establish a reading-room and library, with arrangements for conference, conversation, discussion, essays and lectures. A provision of this nature could hardly fail to impart the zeal and activity of a new life to those who enjoy such privileges. There must be armories and drill-rooms; why may not these be used also as libraries and reading-rooms?

We are also to encourage those who form the parts of the system. To encourage is to give courage to, to give confidence of success, to inspire with courage, spirit or strength of mind, to animate, to inspirit, and I need not say that these arise from a just appreciation by others, from the flattering notice of those whose knowledge gives value to their approbation, from the bestowment of all rewards of merit which are possible and just. The greatest of all captains, the first NAPOLEON,

The ebbs and flows of whose single soul
Were the tides of the rest of mankind,

gave to his armies wonderful encouragement by rewarding on the spot, the exhibition of high merit by his smile, his thanks, his applause—by promotion and by honorable mention in his brief and masterly bulletins. Similar encouragement may find opportunity in the humbler displays of the National Guard of peace.

With all possible fostering care, and all possible just encouragement, it cannot be doubted that we shall rapidly perfect the system. With eyes sharpened to see, minds cultivated to judge, hands practiced to perform, and zeal stimulated to act, it will be easy to discover where there is friction, jar or obstruction and to remove it—to find the evil and to apply the remedy.

The radical defect of the system which was supplanted by the National Guard, was that it called out great numbers of our citizens, whom, from the very nature of the case, it was impracticable to uniform, arm, equip and properly instruct. That system therefore lacked the essential elements of military strength and efficiency. A like result must flow from any attempt to organize so large a number of battalions that it will be found impossible, on the one hand to fill up the ranks, or, on the other, fit out the men when recruited. Not only is there nothing supernumerary in a complete and thoroughly organized battalion, but it may safely be affirmed that every organization which falls short of its full complement is to that extent imperfect, and tends to disintegration and failure. The natural operation of the practice referred to, will be that man after man will fall away. His uniform, to say nothing of his arms and accoutrements, will almost inevitably go with him, and the State will at length find that not only has it lost the men, but likewise the outfits for which it has expended large sums of money, while nobody can be held responsible for the result. It is so much better to have the National Guard consist of fewer battalions, which are complete in their organization, than of a large number which are comparatively feeble and inefficient, that it may well be questioned whether it is wise to permit a regiment to draw any portion of its outfit from the State, before it has furnished conclusive evidence of the completeness and permanency of its organization.

In the matter before us, and which so deeply concerns us all, as in the other affairs of men, there is a tide which, taken at the flood, leads on to success. I have adverted to the substantial progress made by the National Guard during the last year. I need not remind you that another term of the same enlightened administration of the military department has been secured to us. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff, as well as other high officers of the Government, who, to general military intelligence and observation, add the knowledge to be acquired only by actual service in the field, earnestly desire and will use their best exertions to promote the welfare of the National Guard. Shall we fail to accept this golden opportunity to join our efforts to theirs, as coworkers in this great cause, so intimately connected with the strength and glory of the State? Shall we neglect the opportunity to participate with them in the satisfaction as well as the honor of having placed our military system on an eminence which shall make it the real safeguard of the commonwealth, the pride of our citizens and an example and lesson to our sister States? I will not allow myself to doubt that the zeal of the members of this Association will, as on former occasions, vindicate the wisdom of its founders and the expectations which it has justly excited.

On motion, the address of Col. CONKLING was ordered to be incorporated in the proceedings of the meeting.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

Some routine business was gone through and several new members admitted.

Gen. ASPINWALL stated that some military gentlemen were present in the city, and requested that they be invited to join in the deliberations of the Convention.

A little discussion arose on a proposition to add several other gentlemen, who were unaware of the by-laws of this Association, that all officers were required to sit in uniform. It was finally amended so that the gentlemen could be excused individually, and it was so ordered.

Capt. PULLMAN offered a resolution that the State officers, Speakers of the Assembly and the Commander-in-Chief be invited to take seats in the hall, and invited to be present at the reading of the annual address. Carried.

Col. BENNETT offered a resolution inviting the Senate and Assembly to be present at the Annual Address. Carried.

Col. THOMPSON offered a resolution that the Chairman nominate officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Carried.

Capt. HEATH offered a resolution that Gen. MARVIN and Gen. DARLING be invited to seats, as all the other members of the Staff had previously received the same, which was adopted.

Gen. ASPINWALL offered a resolution that Mr. FITCH, of the Syracuse *Journal*, be invited to a seat in the hall. Carried.

Col. BENNETT offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a Committee of three be appointed to procure the Assembly Chamber for to-morrow evening, and both Houses be invited to be present. The Chair appointed Col. BENNETT, Col. WAGSTAFF and Col. THOMPSON.

REPORTS TAKEN UP.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with and the reports of the Councils of administration were next in order. Following these were reports of officers, that of the Treasurer coming first.

The Treasurer, Gen. BROWN, made a report, showing a slight surplus in the hands of the Treasurer. Referred to Committee on Accounts, consisting of Col. POST, Lieut. BEETLE, and Col. BENNETT.

THE MILITARY CODE.

Gen. ASPINWALL offered a resolution that a Committee of five be appointed to consider all alterations of the military code and all amendments be referred to it. Adopted.

It was stated that there were copies of the *Army & Navy Journal* on the platform ready for distribution among the members, and that subscriptions would be received.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Committee on Amendments were announced: Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Darling, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Brown, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Lieut. Charles Holmes, Col. C. H. Thomson.

A Committee, consisting of Gen. E. A. Brown, Gen. Aspinwall and Col. Conkling, were appointed to tender the escort of the Association to the Governmental staff to-morrow evening.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Capt. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN offered a resolution asking the Legislature to grant exemption for life from Jury and certain other duties for members of the National Guard. Referred to the Committee on Amendments.

Capt. VOSE offered a resolution that the Committee be requested to consider the feasibility of reducing the term of service.

Lieut. C. A. STODDARD offered a resolution that persons belonging to the First Division and the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades of the Second Division, be exempt from jury duty for life, after a service of seven years. Referred.

The same gentleman offered another resolution, requesting the Legislature to impose an additional tax for military purposes, equal to that which should be collected by fines, as the law now stands. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS AND GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Capt. VOSE having reduced his resolution respecting shortening the term of service to writing, Gen. ASPINWALL said that the question had been discussed among his officers, and it was generally the case that after four or five years of service many had become careless. They endeavor to get out, and they do get out of the service. The question, he thought, should be thoroughly canvassed. He did not know but that, after a few years service, the soldier should be placed on the retired branch, and yet liable to be called at any moment into the public service. Each regiment would then know, when in a time of need, where to find its men.

Capt. PULLMAN said that the first year of a man's service was necessary to make a man learn the school of a soldier, and the second year also was necessary to gain an adequate knowledge of the rudiments. In reality there remains only two or three years of service. He would be in favor of increasing the time of enlistment and giving commensurate privileges.

Col. POST thought that a shortening of the term of service would be an advantage to the army. Capt. HEATH agreed with the last speaker.

Gen. ASPINWALL said that the success of Prussia in the late war was in a great measure owing to the adoption of this system. An efficient army of reserve was one of the consequences of the idea.

The motion to lay on the table was then put and lost.

Lieut. STODDARD offered a resolution that a certain number of drills, not less than twenty, be held in a year. A motion to lay on the table was lost, and it was then referred.

Col. BENNETT offered a resolution that the State should furnish all the books for tactics, and the necessary blanks. Referred.

Lieut. STODDARD offered a resolution declaring that a uniformity of clothing should be adhered to. Referred.

Capt. PULLMAN submitted a resolution that more uniformity was desirable in each arm of the service. Referred.

Col. THOMPSON gave notice that to-morrow he would move to abrogate the first clause of the by-laws.

The Committee appointed to confer with the late Treasurer, to obtain funds held by him, reported, and afterward Major LEWIS, of Rochester, said that Col. FAIRCHILD would be present to-day, and moved that a Committee be appointed to investigate the question.

Col. THOMPSON moved to continue the present Committee.

The Chair said that the matter was now in the hands of the Council of Administration.

Major LEWIS protested against the passage which was in the Report of last year's Association, and said that the character of Gen. FAIRCHILD stood high. He renewed his motion for a Special Committee, instead of leaving it in the hands of the Council of Administration.

Col. BENNETT offered an amendment to the 14th section of the Code. Referred to Military Committee.

Capt. HEATH said that it would be necessary to raise a sum of $300 for printing and other expenses, and it was wise to consider it in time.

Major LEWIS, who had offered his resolution verbally respecting Col. FAIRCHILD, now reduced it to writing, and elicited some remarks from Gen. BROWN, who objected to the Special Committee. Sufficient time had been given to the late Treasurer. In return, Major LEWIS said that it was a great deal easier to find fault than to repair damage done.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was named—Cols. Thompson, Woodward, Reed, Peck, Ferguson, Buckiin, Gen. Ward and Lieut. Kellogg.

The body then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session discussion was had upon the question of withholding the money of the association by Col. FAIRCHILD, the late Treasurer. Maj. LEWIS, of Rochester, defended him at some length. FAIRCHILD was in the service of the United States at the time when the association was attacking him, had lost nearly all his property in the war, and was now just entering into business. He demanded justice.

Gen. BROWN in return said that this state of things had continued three years, and some had said that he was not unwilling, but unable to return the money. Why then, if this were true, did he not give back the papers and books? They had been unable to obtain the money and the bill was dead. On motion of Col. POST the subject was laid on the table.

A letter was received from Col. A. J. DUGANNE, Chief of the Military Bureau, inviting the Convention to visit his Bureau. A favorable return was reported to the invitation to Gov. FENTON to attend the meeting in the Assembly Chamber. The Committee on Military Code reported and were granted further time. Several sections were taken up and discussed. A motion by Capt. PULLMAN to strike out a part of the report advocating no greater uniformity in dress was argued at length, but was voted down. It was followed by a discussion on the length of service which should be required, which was directed to remain as at present. A resolution asking the Legislature to exempt cavalry and artillery, doing duty as such, to the extent of $1,000, and infantry at $500, was passed. Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Railroad Change.

From the Albany Journal.

It is announced that the arrangement for the through transit of passengers and baggage on the Central and Hudson River roads has been terminated by the Directors of the Central, and that hereafter passengers will be ticketed and baggage checked only to and from East Albany, the terminus of the Hudson River Road.

We are unaware what causes have led to this suspension of an agreement which—whatever may have been its effect upon the companies immediately concerned—was certainly a great convenience to the traveling public. Various rumors have been afloat of differences arising out of mutual claims and recriminations; but we attach no special importance to them.

The change in the system now announced will be perplexing to travelers passing through the State from points west of Albany to New-York, or from points south to Buffalo, unless some plan is adopted for rechecking baggage at East Albany, without the personal supervision of its owner. Under the best state of affairs which can be presumed, it will hardly work so well as the method of the abandonment of which we are now informed. When Mr. Smith got upon a car at New-York, bound for Cleveland, it was very consoling for him to know that he had tickets and checks in his pocket which would carry himself and his baggage to Buffalo, and that all perplexing questions of transfer were prevented by the generous arrangement of his railroad carriers. Mr. Smith will not feel so comfortable if he understands that he is hereafter expected to have an eye to his trunks at East Albany—to see that they are properly rechecked, got across the river by boat or bridge, and put upon a train bound west. Of course, it will be for the interest of the railroad directors, on both lines, to make this transfer as little annoying as possible, and we therefore assume that in terminating their mutual agreement, the Hudson River and Central Companies will each take care that the interests and comfort of the traveling public do not suffer by the change.

LOCAL FREIGHT ON THE CENTRAL TO HAVE PREFERENCE.

The new management of the New-York Central Railroad has signified its purpose to attend to the interests of the people of the State by giving local freight preference. The managers recognize the fact that the Central is a New-York road, taking its franchises from the people of this State, and that it should first serve the people of this State. They have avowed a purpose to develop the freight business along the line of their road.

This declaration was not idle talk. We understand that circulars have been sent out by the President of the Company to the superintendents and agents at all points, declaring the policy and intention of the Company to give local freights the preference over through freights, and directing them to communicate at once to the Superintendent at Albany what changes are requisite in the running of freight trains, and what additional facilities are requisite to enable the Company to give ample accommodation to shippers at all points on the road.

Card from Hon. Lyman Tremain.

Editors of the Express:

GENTS: In an article published in this evening's *Post* I notice that the few unstudied remarks which I made on the evening of Mr. CONKLING's nomination are construed as containing a reflection upon Judge HARRIS. They were not so intended, and I take the earliest opportunity to make this correction. I was called out the moment I entered the room, and my hasty observations are liable to be misunderstood unless accompanied by the explicit statement uttered at the time, that I should not say one word in disparagement of either of the distinguished gentlemen who had been candidates for the nomination. I discover, with unfeigned regret, that they are erroneously understood as referring in disparaging terms to Judge HARRIS, toward whom, personally, I entertain only sentiments of kindness and regard. Please publish this note, and oblige

Yours, LYMAN TREMAIN.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1867.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Hon. HENRY A. DAVIS, Chief Judge, presiding; Judges Wright, Porter, Hunt, Scrugham, Bockes, Parker and Grover.

Motions.—The People *ex rel.* the A. & S. R. *vs.* Mitchell. On motion of Mr. A. J. Parker, it was ordered that a certificate that a question arose under the Constitution of the United States be attached to the judgment of this Court.

Downer *vs* Church et al.—Consent filed, and on motion of Mr. R. Crowley, the order of Dec. 31, 1860, dismissing appeal, was ordered vacated.

Gardiner *vs.* Tyler.—Motion for reargument. Mr. Wm. M. Evarts for motion; Mr. W. Watson opposed. Court took papers.

In the matter of the Receivership of the Columbian Insurance Company. Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Mr. J. H. Reynolds for motion; Mr. R. O'Gorman opposed.

CALENDAR—No. 59.—Barton *vs.* The City of Syracuse. Argued. Mr. Chas. Andrews for appellant; Mr. A. J. Parker for respondent.

No. 75. Bank of Auburn *vs.* The Farmers and Mechanics' Protection Company of Weedsport. Argued. Mr. William B. Mills for appellant; Mr. A. J. Parker for respondent.

No. 71. Wall *vs.* The Home Insurance Company. Argued. Mr. J. M. Van Cott for appellant; Mr. Wm. Allen Butler for respondent.

No. 77. Husted *vs.* Craig. Argued for appellant by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman; submitted on the part of the respondent. Still on.

Fire in West Washington Market.

At about 1:15 o'clock this morning, flames were seen issuing from the stand No. 277 Fulton-row, West Washington Market, occupied by COSTWELL & PERKINS, dealers in pork and provisions. The firemen and police were promptly on the ground, but owing to the combustible nature of the material of which the buildings were constructed, the fire spread very rapidly, and at the time of this writing it would appear almost impossible to save that portion of the Western market below Fulton-street from the ravages of the devouring element. The fire is supposed to have originated from a heated stove contained within a small office.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LADIES' TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—A meeting of ladies' of Brooklyn was held in the chapel of the Packer Collegiate Institute, in Joralemon-street, yesterday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The attendance was unusually large, and the proceedings were of an interesting character. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. THEO L. CUYLER, who nominated Rev. Dr. M. GALLAGHER as chairman, which was unanimously indorsed, after which Mrs. E. B. BROWN was chosen Secretary. A prayer was offered by Rev. W. W. HICKS, when the chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to organize a Ladies' Temperance Association with the view of influencing all ladies to abandon the use of spirituous liquors in their families; and, also, to aid the cause by identifying themselves with the local associations in the neighborhood of their homes. The speaker suggested that in order to make a beginning in the good work, an Executive Committee of ten be appointed on organization. Rev. Dr. CUYLER spoke in favor of the appointment of such a Committee, and expressed the opinion that the Society would exert more influence as a central organization, working with societies having a similar object in view. By the adoption of this course their usefulness would be extended throughout the entire city, and much good might be accomplished. Rev. Mr. HICKS expressed similar views, hoping that the usefulness of the ladies' organization would be extended to the extremes of the city. Mr. DURYEA, Chairman of the Plymouth Church Temperance organization, made a few remarks in reference to their association which had recently been established among the members, and expressed the hope that similar societies would be formed in every Church in the city. Dr. G. I. BENNETT made a few remarks on the subject of temperance, the beneficent effects of the Excise Law, and the good that would result from its rigid enforcement. Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER remarked in relation to the subject that much good could be done for the cause of temperance by the establishment of places where hot coffee could be procured by laborers and others on their way home. This, he believed, would be a great inducement to keep them from visiting rum-shops. A series of resolutions, of which the following is the purport, was then presented:

Resolved, 1. That the ladies of this Association use their influence in favor of total abstinence. 2. That they rejoice in the beneficent workings of the Excise Law, and hope for its continued enforcement. 3. Kindly urging on the ladies never to offer the intoxicating glass at parties, weddings, or at any social gatherings. 4. Recommending the ladies to join the various local organizations in their respective neighborhoods.

Rev. Messrs. GALLAGHER and HICKS suggested that some of the ladies present should express their views, as more immediately interested in the matter, whereupon Mrs. J. P. ELWELL responded, and addressing the audience, stated that the object they had in view was to reach those ladies who, although strictly abstemious themselves, failed to join the temperance organizations in their respective neighborhoods, and thus cast away the influence they might exert upon others by their examples. It was not enough to be temperate, but all ladies should do what was in their power in aid of the cause. In speaking of mothers and infants, she condemned the practice of administering liquor sweetened with sugar to the latter by their maternal parents, contending that the seeds of intemperance thus sown would grow up from the cradle, and related one affecting incident in support of her views. An Executive Committee of three was then named, to which were afterwards added the names of fifteen other ladies representing different religious denominations, after which the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner SMITH yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of a young man named JOSEPH JAMIESON, residing with his mother, at the intersection of Boerum-street and Bushwick-avenue, E. D., who died the previous night from the effects of a pistol-shot fired by himself. It appeared in evidence that the young man kept little or no company, and was very retired in his habits. Lately he has been complaining of his business, which was that of a twine manufacturer, and his friends think that he became insane while brooding over his real or imaginary troubles. The only explanation he left in regard to his conduct was the following memorandum, which is quite unintelligible to his friends: "After enduring one unjust social persecution until life is no longer desirable, I would leave it with all its troubles, hoping for a brighter and better life, not in fear and frenzy, but calmly and deliberately trusting in God to pardon my sins and receive me into rest. One trusty friend might have saved this deed." The Jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide while temporarily insane. Mr. JAMIESON was 26 years of age. He came to this country twelve years ago from Arbrouth, Scotland, of which place he was a native. For the past 18 months he has been doing business as a twine manufacturer near his late residence.

A FIGHT BETWEEN A THIEF AND A POLICE CAPTAIN.—Capt. WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifty Precinct, on Monday night encountered a thief at the corner of South Second-street and Union-avenue, E. D., who had in his possession a chest of tea, and undertook to arrest him. The thief wanted to compromise the matter, but the Captain demanded unconditional surrender. The thief then deliberately laid down the chest of tea and showed fight. Luckily for the Captain the thief was unarmed. Equally lucky for the thief the Captain happened to be unarmed. A rough-and-tumble ensued, during which the Captain received a discoloration of one of his eyes and some scratches on the wrist, but he conquered his assailant and marched him in triumph to the Station-house, where he gave the name of ALFRED JOHNSON. The chest of tea was also secured, and proved to be the property of F. & A. LAW, No. 435 Myrtle-avenue, from whose place of business it was stolen by the pugnacious JOHNSON. The Justice yesterday committed Mr. JOHNSON to await examination.

THE EXCISE LAW IN BROOKLYN.—The following-named persons, charged with violating the Excise Law, were arraigned before the different Justices yesterday, and their cases disposed of: JAMES GRABBIS, druggist, for selling liquor on Sunday at 25 cents a drink, pleaded guilty, and was fined $30. The following, for selling liquor without license, and for opening their places of business before sunrise, were also fined $30 each: Thomas J. Doyle, Frederick Webber, Aug. D. Franks, Robert Ross, John Warner, Frederick Hoerning, Patrick Kearney, James Riley and Adam Wenderken. The case of James Marsleder was adjourned.

MILITARY.—At the recent annual meeting of the commissioned officers of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. G., held at their armory in Raymond-street, the following officers were elected to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Lieut.-Col. O'NEIL and the nomination of Maj. STYLES to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in another regiment: Capt. WM. L. BERRIAN, of the Third Regiment, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Adjutant EDWIN LUDLAM as Major. An entertainment was subsequently given, at which brief addresses were made by Brig.-Gen. J. C. SMITH, Col. J. Q. ADAMS, Lieut.-Col. WM. L. BERRIAN, Maj. LUDLAM and other officers of the regiment.

CONVICTION UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.—ADAM WINDERKEN, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at the corner of South Fourth-street and Union-avenue, E. D., was yesterday convicted, before Justice DAILEY, o selling lager without a license. Fined $30.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—The January Term of the Hudson County Courts opened yesterday (Tuesday) morning, Judge DALRYMPLE, of Morris County, (in the absence of Judge BEDLE,) and Associate Judges CHAMBERS, STURGES and BOHNSTEDT, presiding. The Grand Jury were sworn in at 11 o'clock A. M. Judge DALRYMPLE said that he was not advised that there was anything special upon which to charge the Jury. He desired however, to call their attention to one fact. He had observed through the public print that during the enforcement of the Excise Law in New-York large numbers of people are in the habit of coming over from that City to New-Jersey and desecrating the Sabbath, and indulging in intoxicating drinks which the laws of their own State prohibit them from doing. He then explained the laws regulating the sale of liquor, and called the attention of the Jury to the fact that in 1848 the law was so amended as to prohibit the sale of liquor on the Sabbath by licensed as well as unlicensed dealers, the violation of which is fineable in a sum not less than $20, or imprisonment in the State Prison, or both. It was the duty of the Grand Jury to investigate such cases as may be brought before them, and in all cases where parties violate the Sunday law to present the same. Some dealers would, undoubtedly, pay the fine of $20 and continue the practice as before. In such cases they could be indicted for keeping disorderly houses, and if found guilty could be fined or imprisoned in the State Prison, at the discretion of the Court. In concluding his remarks upon the subject, Judge DALRYMPLE said it had gone abroad that, although the sale of liquor had been prohibited in New-York on the Sabbath, yet evil disposed persons can come over to New-Jersey and indulge their passion for strong drink, to the disgrace of the heretofore orderly State. The laws were ample to prevent this, and it was the duty of the Grand Jury to assist in the enforcement of the same.

FIRE IN NEWARK.—A fire occurred in a three-story, double-frame building in West-street, corner of Marshal-street, Newark, on Monday evening, caused by a child upsetting a lamp in the third story of the corner house. The building was occupied on the first story by the owner, ALBERT SAUER, as a grocery and residence; the second floor by ROBERT FLOCK, and the third by WM. HAHN and family. The fire was confined to the second and third stories, which were damaged to the extent of $1,000, on which there was an insurance of $1,500. FLOCK and HAHN lost most of their household effects. The fire communicated to the adjoining building owned by JOHN SIBLE, and occupied by four families, which was damaged to the extent of $1,700; insured for $1,000. The household effects on the two upper floors, belonging to Mrs. POTTS and Mr. NISLEE, a German school teacher, were mostly destroyed.

NEW-JERSEY STATE LITERARY UNION.—The Board of Representatives of the New-Jersey State Literary Union commenced their annual session yesterday afternoon, at No. 192 Broad-street, Newark. Mr. H. C. TERHUNE, of Newark, was duly elected and installed as President for the ensuing year, and Mr. GALEN M. FISHER, of Rahway, was elected Vice-President. The Board will hold two business sessions, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to-day, and in the evening they will partake of a supper at MONTGOMERY'S, in Market-street.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning two laborers named MARK BURNS and JOHN SMITH, employed in the hat-factory at No. 175 Plane-street, Newark, became engaged in a *mêlée*, during which SMITH struck BURNS several blows with a shovel, breaking one of his arms and inflicting severe wounds on his head. A warrant was issued for the arrest of SMITH, and he was subsequently taken into custody.

BASE-BALL MATCH AT SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN.—A match on skates between nines selected from the Eagle and Empire Clubs will be played to-day at this favorite skating resort of the denizens of Hoboken. As these clubs can turn out some fine skating material a fine game will be the result of the meeting.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR inactive and nominally lower; sales of Spring Extra at $11 65@$12 50. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales of No. 1 at $2 13@$2 15, and No. 2 at $1 88@$1 95. CORN dull, and ½c.@1c. lower; sales of No. 1 at 77¾c. OATS steady but quiet; sales of No. 2 at 40½c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK dull; $18 50 asked, $18 25 offered. LIVE HOGS dull and close weak; sales at $5 85@$6 20. DRESSED HOGS steady and 10c. higher; sales at $6 65@$7, dividing on $2. RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Live Hogs, 1,200; Dressed Hogs, 6,000. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 3,800.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR market quiet and steady; sales 100 bbls. extra State, at $11; No. 1 Spring is quoted at $11 75@$12. WHEAT quiet and nothing doing, and no sales reported. CORN in moderate request and market firm; sales 800 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1. OATS firm at 52c. for No. 1, in small lots. BARLEY quiet at $1 04. RYE quiet at $1. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK quiet at $20 50. LARD dull at 12½c.@13c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at 7½c.@8c. WHISKY—Market quiet at $2 39.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR dull, and some millers are 25c. lower on all grades. Sales 500 bbls., at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 75 for double extra. Rye Flour steady at $7. WHEAT quiet; sales 360 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 40. Choice White Canada is held at $2 95@$3. CORN quiet; small sales No. 1 Illinois at $1 12. OATS quiet at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. SHORTS, $18@$21. SHIP STUFFS, $25@$27. MIDDLINGS $32@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.; to Boston, $1.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

TOBACCO quiet; $3 30 for Common Lugs; $6 20@8 for Common Leaf. HEMP quiet; $2 60 Undressed; $3 10 Dressed. FLOUR firm and in good demand at $9@$10 50; Spring and Fall Superfine $10 50@$11 50; Single Extra $12; Double Extra $14 50. WHEAT firm; $2 85@$2 90 for choice Fall. CORN firmer but heavy, for want of shipping facilities, at 77c.@83c. OATS unchanged at 61c.@65c. PROVISIONS dull but unchanged for bulk meats packed; Shoulders, 8c.; Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. BACON, Clear sides, 13½c. HOGS firm at $5 75@$6 30 for light to heavy. WHISKY firm at $2 15.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR dull and lower; sales at $10 50@$10 75. Spring WHEAT unsettled and lower; sales of No. 1 at $2 14, and No. 2 at $1 94@$1 96. CORN dull at 62½c. for new. OATS dull; sales of No. 2 at 44c. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK; sales at $18. LIVE HOGS firm; sales at $6@$6 15. DRESSED HOGS firm; sales at $6 75@$7. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 4,800 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

TOBACCO—Sales 46 hhds. at $2 80@$23. Superfine FLOUR $10; Prime old WHEAT $2 80. CORN, shelled, 67c. in bulk; ear Corn 60c. in bulk. OATS 61c. COTTON 30c.@31c. HOGS nominal. MESS PORK $20 50. BULK SHOULDERS 8c. BACON 12½c. CLEAR SIDES 13½c. HAMS 16c. LARD in tierces 12½c. WHISKY nominal. HAY, baled, $20. COFFEE, Rio, 23½c.@26c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR dull and hardly anything done; Superfine, $9 25@$9 75; Spring, $9 75@$10 25. WHISKY dull and unchanged. HOGS steady at $7@$7 60 net; receipts, 6,300 head. MESS PORK, $20 25. LARD held at 12½c. GREEN MEATS are in good demand. BULK MEATS firm. Gold, 135¾. Money scarce and demand pressing.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

COTTON dull; sales of Middlings at 31½c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm; sales at 63c. TAR—Sales at $1 70. RESIN steady; sales at $3 50@$6 00. Trade languishing.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

COTTON market dull; sales to-day 600 bales; Middlings 31c.@31½c.

[Advertisement.]

The excellence of KENT'S East India Coffee is the theme of universal remark. Its praises are in everybody's mouth. For sale by all Grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale Depot, No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich-st.

[Advertisement.]

The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. Applied invisibly and without damage. Office Burglar-Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

China	Jan. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Jan. 19	New-York	Hamburg.
Erin	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR AMERICA.

Ville de Paris	Jan. 3	Havre	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 5	Hamburg	New-York.
Cuba	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Teaser	Jan. 16	New-Orleans.
Havana	Jan. 19	Havana and New-Orleans
Carlotta	Jan. 19	Vera Cruz via Havana.
Montgomery	Jan. 19	New-Orleans.
Gen. Meade	Jan. 19	New-Orleans.
Rising Star	Jan. 21	Aspinwall.
North America	Jan. 22	Rio and Para.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Suth Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 15—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—Oscar Holleben, C. Luhrs, E. von Ammern, F. J. Packwood, W. Schwarz, Dr. Selnow, Emma Selnow, T. Lehmann, F. Schirmer and wife, Mrs. Laura Hartkoff and child, Elise Auerbach, Ernestine Christ, H. R. Kuck, A. Rudolph, E. Davidson, C. Ad. Kny, E. Muller, A. Sturm, Marie Lindner, Emelie Heuckeroth and daughter, C. W. Lepper, L. Durain and family, Minna Durain, Barbara Joekers, G. Wieder, G. Spitzer, A. Poos and wife, E. Papa, C. Plate, Rosine Winklemann, F. Landan, M. Loschitz, F. Henghold, M. Wassermann, W. Pracher.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—E. Webber, S. A. Hunter, J. Betts, P. Fielke, and 13 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 59 | Moon sets.... 3 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 35 | Gov. Island. 4 24 | Hell Gate... 5 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, G. Heineken & Palmore; Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; Tarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Miami, Rudolf, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships M. Greenleaf, Bates, Liverpool via Savannah, H. P. & H. H. Thomson; Vera Cruz, (Aust.,) Perissa, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Smith.

Barks Merrimac, Marshall, Gibraltar and Malta, Thayer & Sargent; Sissiboo, (Br.,) Laury, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Brig Fashion, (Br.,) Lardin, Rio Grande de Sul, Brett Son & Co.

Schooners John Byers, (Br.,) Pye, Marsala via Norfolk, P. I. Nevius & Son; Lausita, Underhill, Point-au-Petre, Gaud., H. Vatable; R. Vannerman, Braus, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Veto, Davis, Brazos, Texas, J. H. Woodhouse; M. Waring, Bunker, St. Augustine, Laraway & Plymer.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen Dec. 30, via Southampton Jan. 3, with mdse. and 376 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Monterey, Edwards, New-Orleans Jan. 2, and the Bar 7th, (having been aground,) with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Juno, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., via Norfolk, with cotton and naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co. Being short of coal, was assisted to the City by a steamtug.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah 76 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamer Kalorama, Boslase, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. B. Smull.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Brig Kildare, (Br.,) Macumber, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Hattie Baker, Crowell, Mobile 17 ds., via New-London, with cotton, &c., to Bassett & Nickerson.—(Arr. 13th.)

Schr. N. B. Perry, Perry, Portland, Me., with laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Julia Grace, Babson, Bay of Fundy, with herring to master.

Schr. C. W. Manning, St. Clair, Fortune Bay, with herring to master.

Schr. Adelperd, Farnum, Fortune Bay, with herring to master.

Schr. Laura A. Burlingame, Fuller, Portland, Me.

SAILED—Steamship Parmilla.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 15—Arr. brig Restless, from Patras.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15—Arr. bark Gunnrer, from Liverpool; schr. David Striker, from Baltimore; schr. R. Vaughan, from Boston. Sld. bark Helen Sands, for Liverpool; brig L. M. Merritt, for Boston; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; schr. Ralph B. Carlton, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15—Sld. steamers McClellan, for Boston; Prometheus, for Wilmington, N. C.; Missouri, for New-Orleans, with 29th U. S. Infantry.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15—Cld. steamship Zodiac, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Schr. Sarah N. Smith, Turner, hence for Philadelphia, returned to this City on account of the ice in Delaware Bay.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.
THREE DAYS LEFT!
BUY YOUR CERTIFICATES
AT ONCE!!
TO ENABLE PERSONS
LIVING AT A DISTANCE
TO OBTAIN CERTIFICATES DURING THE
LAST WEEK
OF THE ART ASSOCIATION,
Arrangements have been made to fill orders which may be received on
SATURDAY, THE 19TH INST.,
Up to 12 o'clock M.
ALL CERTIFICATES ORDERED
WILL BE MAILED UPON THE SAME NIGHT.
DIRECT YOUR ORDERS TO
THE ART INSTITUTE,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
Orders to purchase Certificates may be sent through the Banks and leading mercantile houses or the Express Companies.
Remittances which may arrive too late will be returned in
REGISTERED LETTERS,
unless specially ordered to be returned by Express.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Delivery of Engravings will not be interrupted during the Drawing, but will be continued regularly until
EVERY ORDER SHALL HAVE BEEN FILLED.
CERTIFICATES - - $5.
PURCHASE THEM AT THE
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
THE ART INSTITUTE, NO. 625 BROADWAY.
BRANCH AGENCIES,
FINE ART GALLERY, No. 653 Broadway,
WHERE
BIERSTADT'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE STORM ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
Is now on exhibition.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.
W. K. O'BRIEN & BRO., No. 77 3d-av.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 Fulton-st.

30 ILLUSTRATIONS.
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED
NEWSPAPER
NO. 591, VOL. XXIII.
Ready at all news-stands on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
ILLUSTRATIONS.
1. Mayor Hoffman Reprimanding the Offending Members of the Common Council.—New-York.
2. Disgraceful Scene in the Common Council.—New-York.
3. The Palmerston Buildings—London.
4. Speculators at the Café.—Paris.
5. The Exhibition Building.—Paris.
6. The Boulevard des Capucines.—Paris.
7. The French Officers Taking Leave of the Pope.—Rome.
8. Burying the Victims of the Colliery Explosion.—England.
9. Stopping the Shafts to the Coal-pits.—England.
10. The "Black Country."—England.
11. New Lodge-room of the Kane Lodge.—New-York.
12. Portrait of James Gordon Bennet, Jr.
13. Winter Evening Amusements.—Private Theatricals.
14. What we are Coming to—Every one his own Cook.
15. A Deer Hunt at Night.
16. The Rack in Use in 1765.
17. Killed by a Broken Branch.
18. Murderous Assault by a Truck-driver.
19. Accident to a Tight-rope Dancer.
20. A Courageous Woman.
21. A Strange Freak.
22. Fatal Accident at a Circus.
23. A Daring Robbery.
24. Killed in his own Trap.
25. Cheyenne Indians Destroying the Telegraph.
26. Almost an Explosion.
27. A Perilous Ride.
28. A Narrow Escape.
29. The Present Situation.
30. Our Artist in Peru, with nine Illustrations.
ORIGINAL POETRY.
1. Only a Brakeman Killed.
2. False.
STORIES.
1. My Stopmother. Cap. 1.
2. Almost Won.
3. A Winter's Tale.
4. Out of the Way Corners of the World.
5. The Emerald Mines of Muso.
6. A Lady Keeper of the Great Seal.
7. Candle Lecture. No. 3.
8. A Military Lawyer and a Political Preacher.
9. Lord Kenyon's Learning.
10. Leeches made Pets.
EDITORIALS.
1. Maximilian.
2. Decline of our Mercantile Marine.
3. Taxes on City Railroads.
4. Cheap Murder.
5. Figurative Veracity.
6. Where it belongs.
Town Gossip.
Art Gossip.
Amusements in the City.
Foreign and Domestic Epitome.
&c., &c., &c.
Address FRANK LESLIE, No. 537 Pearl-st. New-York.

A NEW AMERICAN SPARKLING WINE,
ENTITLED
"PARIS EXPOSITION,"
intended expressly for COMPETITION WITH THE BEST CHAMPAGNE WINES IN EUROPE.
The attention of the trade is particularly invited to this wine, as it is without doubt the best wine yet produced in the United States.
FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., SOLE AGENT PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., N. Y. Also, "PLEASANT VALLEY SPARKLING" and "STILL" sparkling CATAWBA Cream, Bottler's, Longworth's Cincinnati Wines, and a complete assortment of all kinds of native Wines, from the best WINE HOUSES, at vineyard prices. Freight added.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

A NEW LOT
OF
FRIEZE OVERCOATS,
Price Sixteen Dollars.
DEVLIN & CO.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.
THE CLOSING WEEK.
POSITIVELY
NO FURTHER DELAY!!
OBTAIN YOUR CERTIFICATES
WHILE THERE IS YET TIME!
ON MONDAY NEXT, AT 2 1-2 P. M.
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
WILL BE AWARDED
to the fortunate individual who may hold the
LUCKY NUMBER!
IT IS WORTH MORE THAN
HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!
THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS,
Varying in value from one Hundred to
Twenty Thousand Dollars,
WILL ALSO BE AWARDED TO THE POSSESSION OF THOSE WHO HOLD THE
WINNING CERTIFICATES!
The extraordinary success which is attending the closing sales of the Association, has made it now certain that
EVERY CERTIFICATE WILL BE SOLD.
ALL WHO WISH TO PURCHASE, THEREFORE, SHOULD DO SO BEFORE
THE LAST MOMENT.
CERTIFICATES FIVE DOLLARS.
PURCHASE THEM AT THE
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
THE ART INSTITUTE, NO. 625 BROADWAY
BRANCH AGENCIES,
FINE ART GALLERY, No. 653 Broadway,
Where
BIERSTADT'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE STORM ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
Is now on exhibition.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.
W. K. O'BRIEN & BRO., No. 77 3d-av.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 Fulton-st.

ITALIAN STATUARY.
TORELLO BENSI, No. 486 Broadway,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY
For inspection and purchase, a Magnificent Assortment of
ITALIAN STATUARY.
(Just received per ship *Sophia Patt*, from Leghorn,) comprising Busts of
THE MOST RENOWNED OF ITALY'S
Poets, Statesman and Orators of the Past, and the Heroic Generals of Modern Times, Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, Tasso, Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, &c., &c.
Also a small statuette, Groupe De Venice.

OVERCOATS
AT $10, $12, $15 AND $35.
$8 BUSINESS COATS.
$8 BUSINESS COATS.
$8 BUSINESS COATS.
$20 BUSINESS SUITS.
$20 BUSINESS SUITS.
$20 BUSINESS SUITS.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402
BOWERY,
JUNCTION OF 3D AND 4TH AVS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HEADLEY'S GREAT WORK.
The only book issued on our Navy during the Rebellion. Agents find no competition.
FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS
Comprising popular Biographies of our Naval Heroes, by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished author and historian—complete in one large volume—handsomely illustrated on steel. The best paying agency of the day. In connection with this work our Agents can take orders for five of Headley's Standard Works of our own publication. Call or send at once for circulars and terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 123, Jan. 15, 1867.
31, 35, 56, 69, 54, 22, 9, 40, 63, 78, 20, 49, 26, 33.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 124, Jan. 15, 1867.
60, 15, 45, 24, 52, 23, 13, 69, 73, 64, 55, 68, 26.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 47, Jan. 15, 1867.
51, 64, 59, 27, 44, 15, 18, 42, 6, 73, 52, 56, 13, 10.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 48, Jan. 15, 1867.
53, 43, 22, 77, 24, 36, 74, 56, 60, 35, 44, 71, 57.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WALDEN'S OPERA-HOUSE,
PATERSON, N. J.,
TO-NIGHT
J. W. WALLACK
IN THE "IRON MASK."